

FBIS

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CPCZ DAILY CALLS FOR RESUMPTION OF CEMA-EEC TALKS

AU211430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 81 p 6

[Ladislav Alster article: "Who Is Frustrating the Conclusion of an Agreement Between EEC and CEMA?: Adjourned Game"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] In the Spirit of Helsinki

In the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, its signatories are in favor of expanding economic relations on the broadest possible multilateral basis. They are in favor of multilateral and bilateral agreements aimed at long-term trade expansion.

To that end in 1976 CEMA and its member states submitted an initiative to conclude a long-term skeleton agreement on economic and trade cooperation with the EEC and its member states. Since then a series of negotiations have been conducted between representatives of the two communities which, however, have not yielded results thus far--that is, an agreement between the two communities has not been concluded and their mutual relations have not been satisfactorily resolved. The negotiations are more like a drawn-out chess game played by mail, with many interruptions and adjournments, during which the principals continually haggle over the rules of the game, rather than the substance itself.

Whose Fault?

It is not CEMA's fault--and that has even been admitted by objective observers in the West. EEC came first with its own draft agreement, about which economists S. Busch and G. Machowski wrote in the April 1980 issue of the West German newspaper LIBERAL: "Benign critics called it the minimum proposal, but it would be more just to simply call it the rejection of CEMA's initiative."

What is the situation today? Even though a certain--not great--convergence of positions has occurred and leading representatives of the two communities have come to know one another, DIFFERENCES ON FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES STILL REMAIN. CEMA has proposed broad economic and trade cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage while the EEC offers only cooperation in providing information and statistical data, in environmental protection and in some other spheres that, after all, are not of extreme importance, and continues to refuse direct economic and trade cooperation.

CEMA has proposed cooperation between the two communities and their member countries on the broadest possible basis. The EEC, by contrast, wants--in the sphere of trade--to negotiate directly with individual CEMA member states. Both proposals are unacceptable to CEMA. Such an agreement would only be a formal affair that would not at all contribute to economic cooperation and would, moreover, place the CEMA countries in an unequal position.

It is true that the EC Commission, the EEC's main executive body (which roughly corresponds to the CEMA Executive Committee), that conducted negotiations in the EEC's name, always had its hands bound with directives that it was not permitted to overstep. However, behind all the directives there was always a political position and the influence of the opponents of detente.

Thus, for the time being, the drawn-out game has again been interrupted and one has to wait until the EC Commission will receive more flexible and more sensible directives that will permit it to constructively negotiate. The economic situation of the EEC countries is one--but not the sole--argument why that should happen soon and the interrupted game be resumed.

'WARMONGERING LOGIC' FOUNDATION OF U.S. POLICIES

AU212050 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Bujar Loreni commentary]

[Text] Warmongering logic constitutes the foundation of U.S. foreign policy. At a recent press conference, as well as before a U.S. Senate committee on the occasion of his confirmation as the new head of U.S. diplomacy, Gen Alexander Haig gave a clear indication of the strong hand with which Reagan's administration will pursue the expansionistic and hegemonistic policy of U.S. imperialism, the policy of wars and aggression against peoples and against their freedom and independence. Speaking in the traditional language of Pentagon generals, the secretary of state indicated that the United States is preparing for war, that it can in no way pursue a peaceful policy. There are issues over which it is worth fighting, Haig pointed out, and one of these is Middle East oil. It is difficult to find such overt warmongering statements even in the period of Truman and Dulles. As a policy of war and aggression, U.S. foreign policy knows only attacks against the independence and sovereignty of peoples. The warmongering statements of the head of U.S. diplomacy are a clear indication that the aggressive policy of the United States will be earmarked by a new escalation with the advent of the Republicans in the White House, and that it will further deepen its aggressive nature.

Naturally, this has nothing at all to do with any innovation in U.S. foreign policy. What this means is that in the future, even more than heretofore, U.S. foreign policy will rely on brutal violence, and on aggressive actions against determined areas of the world. The imperialists need war because war is a way of parceling out the world, a way of parceling out markets and sources of raw materials, as well as a way of parceling out spheres of capital investments. This is precisely what the U.S. imperialists are working for. This is also indicated by the increased military budgets of the United States. From a total of \$161.1 billion in 1981, the U.S. military budget will be further increased in the coming years. The U.S. fleet will be reinforced to include some 600 warships for the defense of the so-called U.S. global interests. The rapid deployment force of about 100,000, the extension of bases of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean and the Azores, as well as the agreements concluded with a number of countries such as Norway, Denmark and so forth, concerning the deployment of military hardware for use by U.S. divisions; agreements concluded with a number of reactionary regimes in the Middle East; the constant pressure on and diktat to the allies in the aggressive NATO bloc to increase their military and financial contributions--all this indicates only a global escalation of the aggressive, expansionistic and hegemonistic policy of the United States.

Finally, this is also reflected in the granting of military aid and comprehensive political support to the fascist junta in El Salvador and in the support for the reactionary regimes in Tel Aviv, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Brazil, Thailand and elsewhere.

The statements of the head of U.S. diplomacy, Haig, which indicate that the United States can in no way pursue a peaceful policy, prove once again that warmongering logic forms the foundation of U.S. foreign policy, and that aggression and war lie at the bottom of this policy. This is precisely why peoples throughout the world must counter this escalation of the aggressive policy of the United States with an escalation of their anti-imperialist struggle, and of their opposition to U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and all other imperialist powers.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ARRIVES ON 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

AU211513 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 21 Jan 81

[BTA special correspondent, S. Tikhchev, report]

[Text] Ruse, 21 Jan (BTA)--Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived on a friendly visit here this morning at the invitation of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The meetings and talks between the top party and state leaders of the two neighboring socialist countries have become a tradition. At these meetings Mr Zhivkov and Mr Ceausescu discuss the major topics of the ascending development of Bulgaro-Romanian relations and outline the prospects for deepening the reciprocally advantageous Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation. These meetings and talks have always rendered a strong impetus to the development of ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Romanian Communist Party, to the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Romanian people--friendship and cooperation put on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Today's meeting is a continuation of this good tradition. It manifests the two countries' willingness to further friendship and cooperation which serve the interests of the Bulgarian and the Romanian people, of the socialist community countries and are a contribution to strengthening the good neighborliness and friendship in the Balkans, to consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

At the Bridge of Friendship spanning the Danube the high guest was welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, by the candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgaro-Romanian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Mr Andrey Lukancv, by the member of the CC of the BCP and aide to the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Niko Yakhiel, etc.

The leader of fraternal Romania was accompanied by the member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Romanian side of the joint Bulgaro-Romanian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Mr Leonte Rautu; by the candidate-member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania, Mr Stefan Andrei; by the member of the CC of the RCP and director of the Office of the Secretary General of the RCP and President of Romania, Mr Stefan Birlea; and by the member of the CC of the RCP and aide to the Secretary General of the RCP and President of Romania, Mr Constantin Mitea.

Hundreds of working people welcomed warmly the top party and state leaders of the countries.

Talks Begin

AU211517 Sofia BTA In English 1442 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia 21 Jan (BTA)--Talks were held here today between Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the talks the two conversing parties made a positive countdown of the previous fulfillment of the agreements reached during the visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to Romania last June, during the meetings in Voden and Timis. At the same time they outlined new initiatives and ideas for the further expanding and deepening of the cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries.

The two party and state leaders informed each other of the basic problems being tackled now by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Romanian Communist Party. Views were exchanged also on topical international issues.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere typical of Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

Zhivkov Luncheon

AU212001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 21 Nicolae Ceausescu attended an official luncheon given in his honor by Todor Zhivkov.

The guests included the Romanian officials who accompanied the Romanian president on his brief visit to Bulgaria, as well as Bulgarian officials.

During the luncheon, that proceeded in a warm, friendly ambience, Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

Talks End, Ceausescu Leaves

AU211730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The talks between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu ended in Ruse today. A positive assessment was made on the implementation so far of the agreements reached during the visit of the Bulgarian party and government delegation to Romania in July 1980, and during the meetings held in Voden and Tilis. New initiatives and ideas were mapped out for further expanding and intensifying cooperation between our two neighboring socialist countries.

The two party and state leaders briefed each other on the basic problems which the BCP and Romanian Communist Party are dealing with. Views were also exchanged on topical issues of the international situation. The talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, which is characteristic of Bulgarian-Romanian relations.

Cordially seen off by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and by Bulgarian party and state leaders, as well as by the local leaders of Ruse Okrug, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leaders of Romania accompanying him left our country.

DAILY RIDICULES WEST'S CONCERN, SOVIETS IN POLAND

AU211025 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Anatoliy Ignatov, APN, especially written for OTECHSTVEN FRONT: "Suffocating Embrace"]

[Text] Near the end of last year LE MONDE carried the following cartoon: Two Frenchmen are watching television. There is a picture of Soviet troops moving toward Poland. One of the Frenchmen says to the other: "They have been marching for 2 weeks. Maybe they will arrive soon...."

Since then my friends have repeatedly reminded me of the cartoon and ridiculed the regular propaganda campaign by the bourgeois press. At the same time, the adversaries did not miss any opportunity to speculate on the real or imaginary problems of the socialist countries. More so after the French newspapers' headlines gradually became bigger and the voices of the radio and television commentators full of artificial concern: "They Are Preparing Themselves," "Maneuvers Begin," "Leaves Have Been Canceled," "The General Staff in Session," "Millions of Soldiers Along the Polish Border," "They Can Invade at Any Moment."

"They" --means the "terrible people from Moscow," and the object of their attack is Poland. Responsible figures and official representatives, including Polish ones, refuted the false news; however, "reliable sources," "informed circles," and "carefully checked" sources--maybe by satellite--contributed to the rumor, "Here it comes..."

But even this was not too much for those muddying the waters. They started making plans for the period "after the invasion" and threatened "appropriate measures." A French radio commentator even noted that the Soviet army might not stop in Poland. True, the press mentioned in passing that "according to official sources, nobody is expecting an invasion," but on the following day the old allegations continued.

Jean (Drejac), my friend, poet, singer and vice president of the Union of Authors, Composers and Publishers of Music, said sarcastically at one of our meetings: "Those Russians are terrible! They conquered Iran, reached the Indian Ocean, occupied Yugoslavia after Tito's death and are now attacking Poland."

The noise related to the "new Soviet intervention" is being utilized for several goals: In December of last year the U.S. State Department gathered 20 Western ambassadors and warned them about the danger of a "Soviet intervention." As one of the diplomats said "It was the same typical overreaction by which they wanted to commit us over Afghanistan."

"The pressure operation" continued in Brussels after the last NATO session. "The facts speak for themselves," the Paris weekly REVOLUTION stated. "The propaganda campaign initiated by Washington aims to intensify the counterattack by the imperialist forces, justify the arms race--especially the deployment of the Pershing-2 missiles--and increase the pressure on Europe to tie it even closer to the United States."

Finally, we must not forget that such "news" was broadcast simultaneously by many stations in Polish in order to create a tense atmosphere in Poland.

My friends told me about the exceptional interest toward the Polish trade unions demonstrated by some international "communist organization," which turned out to be an organization of French Trotskyites. Their long trips to Gdansk that started in the winter of 1978 are continuing regularly, and on return, they enthusiastically speak about their "successes." According to LE MATIN the Reform French Democratic Confederation is already conceiving a plan to create a new "independent" trade union movement with the participation of the Polish trade unions.

The sensible positions of the Polish public evoked the rage of the provocateurs in Paris. It proves again that they are ready to smother Poland in their embrace, from too much "love" of course....

LUKANOV RETURNS HOME FROM CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

AU161818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, has returned home. He took part in the 98th session of the CEMA Executive Committee which was held from 13 to 15 January.

ZHIVKOV MEETS LOCAL PARTY LEADERS IN RUSE

AU211741 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov held a meeting today with members of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee and with members of the Ruse Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug BCP committee, briefed our first party and state leader on the results of implementing the socioeconomic plan for the okrug in 1980 and during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. He also reassured the first party leader on the readiness of the okrug party organization and all workers collectives to ensure a stable implementation of the plan for the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and for honorably meeting the 12th BCP Congress and a worthy celebration of the Bulgarian state's 1,300th anniversary.

COMMENTATOR ON HOSTAGE RELEASE, PERSIAN GULF POLICY

AU211253 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jan 81 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "Word on Events: Agreement, and What Next?"]

[Text] The report on the agreement reached between Iran and the United States on the release of the U.S. Embassy employees in Tehran, who were held in Iran as hostages since 4 November 1979, is--without doubt--good news. At the same time it is not difficult to imagine that right from the beginning many people--and not only political commentators--are wondering: Who won? Who has gained? The influence of sports competition is at times seen in spheres where it is difficult to measure in meters, seconds and kilograms, and declare an indisputable winner. The hostages, many of whom do not have a clean conscience over Iran and who had been carrying out American interference in the internal affairs of that country, will certainly sigh with relief. Iran will get back its assets frozen in the United States. The United States will rescind all trade and economic sanctions against Iran, and has promised that it will, neither directly or indirectly, interfere--militarily or politically--in Iran's internal affairs. The outgoing President Carter has gained a "trump" for the celebrations at the White House, where Ronald Reagan is taking over his office today. True it is--after all--little consolidation for him after all his foreign policy somersaults and failures, including Iran, and after his crushing defeat in the presidential elections.

However, not even at this moment should we forget that the whole hostage affair is, above all, a product of the American imperialist policy toward Iran and the entire Near East area. First, the United States supported the shah's regime, which was hated by the people, and tried to save it with all possible and impossible means. After the shah's fall, the United States put immense pressure on revolutionary Iran with the unconcealed intention of reversing the development towards counterrevolution. To that end it combined political and economic pressure, including paralyzing the Iranian economy (halting deliveries of components for assembly plants and so forth), as well as military pressure that culminated with the concentration of the U.S. Navy in the area of the Persian Gulf to an extent unprecedented since World War II.

At that time, the U.S. Embassy in Tehran sent to Washington a report drawing attention to the fact that in connection with that a very nervous atmosphere prevailed in Iran, that anti-American feelings were rising and that some sort of action against the embassy could not be excluded. At home, Carter's popularity was lamentably low--the ruler of the White House wanted to present himself as a "strongman" and interpreted the warning from Tehran as an opportunity and impetus to dramatize the situation so that he could "shine." Thus, on 4 November 1979 the U.S. Embassy was occupied and the diplomats became hostages.

We did not regard that to be a suitable answer to the American pressure--it is not a method that corresponds to international conventions on diplomatic immunity, which revolutionaries, Marxists-Leninists have always respected. However, what is involved in Iran is not socialist revolution; the hostage affair has to be seen in the entire context of American-Iranian relations and the struggle for the character and orientation of the new anti-imperialist and antimonarchist regime.

The present agreement is a pure compromise--after all, any agreement of two parties holding opposite positions is a compromise. However, the cardinal and most pertinent question remains unanswered: What next--after the agreement? Signing and implementing the agreement creates, without doubt, prerequisites for the development of equal relations between the two parties. True, we emphasize--p r e r e q u i s i t e s.

How they will be made use of depends on the United States, which has a sharply neocolonialist attitude complemented very unequivocally by a policy of dealing from a position of strength, not only toward Iran, but also toward the rest of the countries in the Persian Gulf area and in the entire Near East. Today, its endeavor concentrates on deepening the U.S. permanent military presence in the area as a safeguard to implement predatory political and economic interests. Naturally, that is at variance with the vital interests of the nations in the area, that--on the other hand--are fully respected by the recent Soviet proposal to demilitarize the Persian Gulf area and create a peace zone there. Implementing precisely such proposals can really create good prerequisites for fruitful development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the countries of the area and the rest of the nations of the world.

REAGAN INAUGURAL FOCUSES ON INTERNAL PROBLEMS

LD211424 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Ronald Reagan's first address as the President was rather short. It disclosed, however, some problems faced by the new government. Dusan Kerny now talks about some of them:

Let us assess the contents of Reagan's inauguration speech. Although it was full of platitudes it has also revealed something important; Reagan devoted the main part of the speech to internal political problems. He formulated them very clearly:

[Begin Reagan recording in English] These United States are confronted with an economic affliction of great proportions. We suffer from the longest and one of the worst sustained inflations in our national history. [end recording]

[Kerny] The United States suffers from the biggest inflation in its history. It affects millions of people and also endangers long term prospects. For decades, America did not have economic problems of the present magnitude--the key will be to increase the productivity of industry.

Reagan's speech, therefore, clearly shows that the decreasing economic possibilities of the United States also directly limits its foreign-political potential. Reagan stressed that for this very reason he will endeavor to strengthen the economy of the United States to get back for America its--as he put it--former position. The general tone of the inauguration speech of the American presidents is always interpreted as one sort of creed. In this context it is symptomatic that Reagan is in fact the first American president since World War II to focus his attention particularly on internal political problems; the main part of his inauguration speech did not consist of foreign-political concepts. This also shows the extent of American problems.

The experience of recent years has shown that the world public always waits above all for the deeds of the American presidents, for signs indicating whether they approach the question of peace responsibly..

The inauguration speech of the new--the 40th--President of the United States was interesting also because of something else. The world watched with interest not only the new man, Ronald Reagan, but this time also the outgoing man, Carter and his collapsed policy.

CARTER LEGACY WEIGHED; ADJUSTMENT EXPECTED

AU211344 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jan 81 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar article: "Carter Legacy Full of Contradictions; Ronald Reagan Coming to the White House"]

[Text] The White House, the seat of U.S. presidents, will today receive a new occupant.

James Carter is departing, and Ronald Reagan is taking up the office as the 40th U.S. President.

The world has always devoted appropriate attention to any change in the U.S. Government, because the United States is the most powerful country of the capitalist world and influences world developments and international relations to a considerable extent. The U.S. share in, and responsibility for, today's key issue--peace or war?--is all the greater.

Carter's departure from the White House is full of contradictions. The balance of his 4 years of activities in the office of President leaves a joyless legacy. In his farewell speech he was not even capable of stating, apart from optimistic hopes, anything that could be called a boon for the American people. He left for his successor not even a shred of advice on which Reagan could constructively build further. He spoke of the danger of nuclear destruction, but he did not say anything about how those destructive weapons could be liquidated by sensible agreements. He spoke of the country's raw materials and reserves, but not about how they could be sensibly used and the environment simultaneously protected. He also dealt with human rights, but he did not say how they should be ensured in his own country. His entire speech thus has a contradictory and sometimes even demagogic flair without any realistic and concrete foundation.

In foreign policy he obviously harmed the interests of the American people by systematically raising military expenditures. On the other hand, he locked the SALT II agreement into a safe, an agreement which he himself had signed in Vienna. He evoked anti-Soviet hysteria so as to be able to satisfy the gluttonous moneybags of the military-industrial complex. He used Afghanistan as a pretext to militarize the country and deploy a considerable military force in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. He proclaimed the Camp David agreements peace-creating, but the situation in the Near East continues to deteriorate. By exerting pressure on the West European allies to annually raise their weapons expenditures, he intensified the conflict between the United States and Western Europe. In the end American-Soviet relations dropped below zero during his office. Together with his adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, he decisively contributed to the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe thus disrupting the balance of forces. By encouraging Japanese militarism and including China in his strategic game, he strove to construct an iron ring to constrict the Soviet Union.

The incoming Reagan administration, it seems, will continue this negative policy. Perhaps we would be doing it an injustice, were we to maintain that it is not interested in improving the present state of American-Soviet relations. However, a government which sees "the work of communism" even in a natural national liberation movement will find it hard to get rid of its prejudices and of the dangerous policy resulting from them.

The newly elected President Reagan intends to leave enough scope in foreign policy to his closest colleagues and advisers; for himself he will retain only the right to make the final decision. This can be seen from the way in which he has intensively involved Henry Kissinger in sounding out the situation in the Near East. His choice of secretary of state is remarkable. It seems risky to entrust the function of chief of American diplomacy to a soldier. General Alexander Haig, former NATO commander in Europe, "verified" his military attitude before the Senate committee that recently approved him for the office of secretary of state. Haig's every reply to the problems brought up by the senators had one common denominator: America needs more weapons so as to renew its leading position in the world.

Obviously Haig knew that his replies would suit the senators, because the general opinion prevailing in Washington is that a "danger is threatening" the United States; but nobody will convincingly tell you, not even in a private talk, wherein the danger lies. Today even in the Pentagon it seems fantastic, naive, to speak of some imagined Soviet attack on the United States. Has the Soviet Union not been offering disarmament agreements to the United States for many years? Should anyone in the U.S. Government be inclined to publicly claim that the Soviet Union wants to attack the United States, he could merely be reminded of the Soviet Union's proposals to avert the danger of all and any military conflict. That would end the argument.

Ronald Reagan and Alexander Haig will be able to make use of the militarist wave aggravated yet further by the Carter administration; but they will not be able to keep it up for long, because the domestic economic problems of the United States exert increasing pressure. Thus, should the slogan "increasingly more weapons for the United States" be realized, there is the danger that the balloon of the American economy will burst in another place. The current military budget has reached \$200 billion annually. Even though the American commentators imply that the new secretary of state, A. Haig, will carry out diplomacy by military methods, there still exists the harsh reality that cannot be ignored. As soon as the President gets closer acquainted with that reality and with all that follows from it, he will probably adjust his stand on the most important problems of today's world.

PRAGUE CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY, GDANSK STRIKE

Anti-Solidarity Letter

LD211610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU published today one of the working people's letters in which they denounce the anarchist activity of certain Solidarity elements and point out the socially dangerous methods used by its leaders.

(Janusz Domanski) writes that in the past there used to be good order in his enterprise, good relations among the people, and the management tried to create optimum social and working conditions for the collective, but some time ago the situation in the enterprise changed. Now there are sharp conflicts in the collective and attacks are carried out against people who wish to work in peace. The letter's author points out that on Saturday, 10 January, 85 percent of all employees turned up at work. Now they are being asked to explain why they obeyed the decision of the government and directorate. Solidarity noticeboards make open threats, and even personal abuse is hurled against them.

Some people, indignant at such behavior by Solidarity activists, have therefore demonstratively left this union. (Janusz Domanski) states that many people are embittered and raise the question whether this is true democracy. They also ask whether the entire Solidarity movement should follow the image projected by the activists working in the enterprise where the author of the letter, (Janusz Domanski), also works.

Thursday Gdansk Strike

LD220920 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The National Coordinating Commission of the Polish Trade Union Solidarity has called a 4-hour strike to be held on Thursday in the entire Gdansk region. The strike is being used as a pressure lever to force the government to introduce immediately a 40-hour, 5-day working week.

It is not difficult to figure out that in Poland's present extremely complicated economic situation, shortening the working week would not constitute a step toward strengthening the country's economic stability.

If there is something Poland urgently needs now, it is a broad working initiative and selflessness of the people to prevent more permanent consequences of the current complicated situation. Otherwise, there could be a drop in the working people's living standards, a logical consequence of continuing economic stagnation. This is a very simple calculation and everyone genuinely caring for the socialist reconstruction of Poland must respect it.

Is it, however, respected by those who are now pressing for the introduction in Poland of the shortest working week in all socialist countries? Are they interested in successfully developing the socialist reconstruction of that country when they call, on top of everything, for further strikes in support of this claim and also present to the state bodies other demands which they know cannot be fulfilled? It is obvious that Solidarity's leadership is following goals that are at variance with the needs of the Polish working people.

Tomorrow's strike in Gdansk, which will cost the country further millions, will have confirmed this once again.

HUSAK RECEIVES COMMANDER OF USSR FORCES IN CSSR

LD211932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received the new commander of the Central Group of Forces (Czechoslovakia), Lt Gen Grigoriy Borisov, at Prague Castle. In a cordial and friendly discussion Comrade Gustav Husak favorably appraised the results of past cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Central Group of Forces (Czechoslovakia) and wishes the new commander every success in his responsible work. The reception was also attended by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President and Lt Gen Moroslav Rybak, Chief of the Military Office of the Chancellery. The Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin, was also present. Lt Gen Grigoriy Borisov was later received by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH GDR EDUCATION DELEGATION

Welcome on Arrival

LD191142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] A delegation of the GDR Ministry for Public Education headed by Minister Margot Honecker arrived in Prague today for an official, friendly visit. At Ruzyně Airport the guests were welcomed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Milan Vondruska, Czech minister of education. During its 4-day visit to Czechoslovakia the delegation will familiarize itself with the Czechoslovak educational system and will also pay a visit to some elementary and middle schools to observe directly teaching practices.

Talks With Margot Honecker

AU211221 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Exchange of Experience in the Education Sector: GDR Minister Margot Honecker's Arrival in the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague, 19 Jan (CTK)--On Monday CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin received Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, after her arrival in the CSSR for an official friendly visit.

They briefed each other on fulfillment of the conclusions of the Fifteenth CPCZ Congress and the Eighth SED Congress, especially in implementing the CPCZ's and the SED's policy in raising the educational level of the two fraternal countries' peoples, especially the young generation.

The reception was attended by Jan Majcharcik, head of the CPCZ education and science department; Milan Vondruska, minister of education of the Czech Socialist Republic; and Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR.

On the same day Minister Margot Honecker was also received by CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska.

In their talks they reviewed the development of educational contacts between the two countries heretofore and underscored bilateral interest in expanding cooperation in that area. They spoke about implementing the education system in the CSSR and the GDR, stressing the need to intensify exchanges of experiences, which will contribute to further improving the two countries' school systems. Minister Honecker was also briefed on the implementation of the new law on university-level schools, a law modernizing our education process.

CTK-ADN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED BY DIRECTORS

LD212040 Prague CTK in English 1747 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan (CTK)--A working protocol for 1981-1982 was signed here today by CETEKA Director General Dr Otakar Svercina and Guenter Poetschke, director general of the G.D.R. news agency ADN.

The protocol, based on results of the long cooperation of the two news agencies, devotes special attention to the coverage of the preparations and proceedings of the 16th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the 10th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), major anniversaries and Czechoslovak-G.D.R. relations. It provides for wider exchange of news items about topical national-economy questions and bilateral economic relations.

ADN Director Guenter Poetschke was received here by Otto Omolik, head of a communist party Central Committee department. In a friendly discussion, he reviewed the expanding cooperation between CETEKA and ADN, and appreciated the further aims and prospects of their mutual relations.

TOURIST AGREEMENT WITH GDR SIGNED BY MINISTERS

LD211946 Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan (CTK)--An agreement on the development of tourist relations between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic in 1981-1985 was signed today by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Frantisek Zurek, and state secretary in the GDR transport ministry Heinz Gerber.

The German Democratic Republic is the largest partner of Czechoslovakia in tourist trade. More than 6 million GDR citizens visit Czechoslovakia annually and about 3 million Czechoslovak citizens visit the GDR.

The agreement relates to all forms of tourist trade between the two countries.

CUBAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HUSAK

LD212102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, received at Prague Castle Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Czechoslovakia Sidroc Ramos Palacio, who presented his letters of credence.

During a cordial comradely conversation they stressed that the Czechoslovak and Cuban peoples are linked by bonds of profound and sincere friendship.

It is reflected in fruitful and all-round cooperation between the two countries and in the level of mutual relations which are evidence of an upward trend and of prospects for further development. In domestic and foreign policies the two countries consistently proceed from principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In the current complicated international situation Czechoslovakia and Cuba resolutely assert a continuation of the process of detente in relations between states, advocating a stop to the arms race and the securing of lasting peace and social progress throughout the world.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH IRAQI ECONOMIC DELEGATES

Industry Minister Arrives

JN211310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan (INA)--Tahir at-Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, arrived here today to head the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraqi-Czechoslovak joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The members of the Iraqi side held preliminary talks with Czechoslovak officials during the past 2 days to prepare the agenda. Upon his arrival, the Iraqi minister held talks with Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler on bilateral relations and the work of the joint committee.

Finance, Engineering Meetings

JN211856 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan (INA)--Tahirat-Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, held talks with the Czechoslovak ministers of finance and general engineering here today. During his talks, the Iraqi minister discussed ways of strengthening the Iraqi-Czechoslovak relations in the trade and industrial fields.

In a press statement, the Iraqi minister expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his talks. He added that the Iraqi-Czechoslovak joint committee for economic and technical cooperation had achieved its objectives in 1980 and expressed the hope that these relations will develop further in 1981 on all levels.

The two meetings were attended by Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, trade ministry under secretary, and Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir, Iraqi ambassador in Prague.

The Iraqi minister arrived here yesterday on a visit of several days.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH ANGOLAN ARMY DELEGATION

Dzur Receives Matrosse

LD202058 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Jan (CETEKA)--The visiting delegation of the Main Political Administration of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA) was received here today by Czechoslovak National Defense Minister General Martin Dzur.

General Dzur appreciated the efforts of the Angolan people to steer a progressive course and to defend their country against the intrigues of world imperialism. He said Czechoslovakia will continue Angola's just struggle, and contribute to the deepening of the friendly ties linking the peoples and the armies of the two countries.

Colonel Dino Matrosse, head of the Angolan delegation, thanked for the possibility to become acquainted with the life and the work of the Czechoslovak people and their army, and spoke highly of the support given by Socialist Czechoslovakia to Angola, in the interests of its socialist development and reliable defense.

Hula Receives Matrosse

LD202244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy federal premier, received in Prague today Col Dino Matrosse, member of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola Labor Party Politburo, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main political directorate of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. During their meeting the two representatives noted that relations between Czechoslovakia and Angola are developing favorably. At the same time they stressed that both countries have an interest in the intensification of mutual cooperation and that mutually favorable conditions will be created for that purpose.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR ANGOLA

LD191144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, left for the Angolan People's Republic today to attend the second session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Angolan commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

LOEBL, SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION RETURN FROM HANOI

LD211722 Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan (CTK)--A delegation led by Czech Minister Karel Loebl returned home from Hanoi Wednesday after attending the 15th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese subcommission for scientific and technological cooperation.

Before departure, the delegation was received by Vietnamese Deputy Premier General Vo Nguyen Giap for talks on the promotion of cooperation in science and technology.

READER'S LETTER CRITICIZING MEAT LINES PUBLISHED

AU191535 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jan 81 p 4

[Letter by Ernest Lamos from Lipovec in the column "You Have the Word--Correspondents' Letters": "Deserved Meat"]

[Text] There is a meat shop in the Kipovec community, Martin District, where the population of neighboring Turcianske Klacany buy their meat, since only a mobile meat shop comes to their own place. There is enough meat; it even seems that certain consumers buy more meat for the holidays than they can healthily consume. Nevertheless the women sometimes have to line up for meat for quite a long time. This was the case on December 1980, too. My daughter went to buy meat at 1300, and she was the 25th in line. My wife had to take her place in line at the same time, since the people in line watch out very carefully that no one person buys more meat for several households. The meat was only delivered to the shop at 1630. By the time the manager of the shop cut up the meat and prepared it to sell, another half hour went by. My daughter and her mother's turn came as late as 1830. Behind them stood other buyers, about 25 of them, and the shop was to close at 1900. No wonder harsh words were heard from the buyers, addressed to the functionaries of the local national committee although they were in fact not to blame. But somebody should have responsibility for this. When more than 50 people stand waiting for about 5 hours for meat, it is rather a great loss of time, and means tired feet and tense nerves.

INDRA VISITS OSTRAVA, BRIEFED ON 5-YEAR PLAN

LD202228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, on the first day of his working visit in Ostrava was briefed today about the results attained in the North Moravian city in fulfilling the National Front election program in the last 5-year plan. Representatives of the city then briefed him about the tasks confronting Ostrava in the coming 5-year period. Comrade Indra acquainted himself with the methods and forms of the politico-organizational and mass work of the deputies of district national committees, the aktivs and the organizations of the National Front.

In the afternoon Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, attended an aktiv of officials and the electorate of the Ostrava No 4 constituency.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES SLOVAK JOURNALISTS ON PARTY

LD202320 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The traditional New Year meeting of representatives of the party and state bodies, headed by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart and Peter Colotka; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and other representatives; and workers of the mass media and propagation in Slovakia, started at 1900 in Bratislava Castle.

The journalists present were addressed by Miroslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee secretary. He evaluated the endeavor and contribution of journalists to the implementation of the CPCZ program. Among other things he spoke about the tasks connected with the forthcoming Sixteenth CPCZ Congress, the CPSL congress, the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and the elections to representative bodies.

JAKES ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS' MEETING

LD202226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Directors of regional and district agricultural administrations in the Czech Socialist Republic met in Prague today to discuss the results of the plan fulfilment in the Sixth 5-Year Plan as well as the targets for this year. Czech Minister of Agriculture and Food, Miroslav Petrik, said that the major task in crop production remained the maintenance of a lead over livestock production. Livestock production would concentrate primarily on the dynamic expansion of cattle breeding. The problem would not be merely to fulfil quantitative indices but above all a substantial improvement in the quality of all production. Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed the meeting and spoke about the major tasks of agriculture this year and throughout the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He stressed the need for the correct utilization of fodder and raising the effectiveness of agricultural yields. Comrade Jakes then turned his attention to topical tasks facing agricultural establishments, repairs of machinery and all technology as well as preparations for spring work.

CPCZ DAILY ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK AMONG STUDENTS

AU211655 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 January, on page 3, carries a 2,300-word article by Marie Konickova, entitled "Comprehensive Approach to Ideological Work: Suggestions for Political-Educational Activity Among Students."

After recalling the importance of closely combining education in morality, work and world outlook in CSSR schools, the article notes that, "as in our entire society, considerable successes have been achieved in the school sector" in "implementing step by step the very demanding tasks following from the 'Project of the Further Development of the Czechoslovak Educational-Upbringing System.'" The article adds: "Positive aspects are predominant in the assessments carried out at the annual member meetings just concluded in CPCZ plant organizations. The prophecies of those who, in the critical years 1968-69 and also as late as 1970, so loudly proclaimed that the standards of our schools would drop on principle with the departure of those who claimed to be 'saviors of socialism'--but who in reality entered the services of the enemies of socialism and went over to positions of revisionism and rightwing opportunism--these prophecies have disappeared for good. But this has left us with great lessons. One of them is that even the least underestimation of the party's educational-political and ideological work creates scope for the penetration of ideology that is hostile to socialism. We were left with the lesson that there is only one truth--the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, which has become, and will remain, the basis of revolutionary changes for the benefit of the working man. The lesson is that the entire educational-upbringing work in schools must be permeated by education toward socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, toward a sincere relationship and love toward our liberator and loyal friend, the people of the Soviet Union."

The article states that the CPCZ Central Committee's Education and Science Department together with the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union and a broad aktiv, has carried out a survey on this matter in all university student hostels in the CSSR, which today house almost 85,000 students; that is, 58 percent of all daytime students. "The knowledge thus gained confirms that the care devoted in the last few years to upbringing work in student hostels by party bodies and organizations, by the ministries of education, by the managements of schools and university departments, as well as by the Socialist Youth Union, is contributing toward achieving many good results in this sector," the article states, adding: "The good attitude of the absolute majority of students toward the values of socialism and their full support of the CPCZ's policy are proved by many examples." The article then cites examples of student activities to prove this point--such as competitions and pledges--and cites the positive effect these activities have on the students' moral qualities.

The survey also showed up certain shortcomings, the article continues, caused mostly by wrong management and political-organizational work: "The greatest weakness is that, despite every effort, we have not succeeded in fully eliminating the elements of formalism and indolence in political-educational work. The content of certain actions insufficiently reacts to the students' interests and fails to provide a completely clear answer to their most frequent questions, and thus their effectiveness is low.

"It is particularly typical for a young person," the article continues, "that whenever he is unable to find self-realization in the collective in which he lives, he starts looking for refuge elsewhere. And he frequently finds himself in a completely different place than he wanted to reach. He gets into an impasse, and if he is not offered a helping hand in time, he may lose sound judgement--as testified by certain examples of decorations of young people's rooms and the lack of good taste in clothing. A young person then stops striving for the best possible results in his studies, and the tendency is born in him to agree to mediocrity, just to 'get by.'"

"Many reserves exist in the effort to improve the students' physical and paramilitary fitness, too," the article continues, and gives examples of how sports and other activities positively affect the shaping of moral qualities.

The article then urges better coordination of political-educational work between management and students, and also closer contacts between school staff and students in hostels, suggesting staff visits to hostels after school hours, and staff visits to students' families.

The article points out the necessity to house all students of the same university department, the same study year and even the same study group, in the same hostel, so as to make work among them easier. "The acquired knowledge confirms that party organizations in schools and departments, including party groups, will have to devote increased attention to upbringing work among the students in hostels. The communist students living in hostels will have to be better prepared for this demanding work; they will have to be given an increased number of specific tasks in this sector, and the fulfillment of these tasks must be appraised very demandingly. It will also be necessary to enhance here the share of communists and other workers standing at the head of hostels and cafeterias."

BRIEFS

SLOVAKIA 1980 PLAN NONFULFILLMENT--According to preliminary information, 39 of the 81 "socially most important projects" were not finished in Slovakia in 1980, thus depriving the national economy of Kcs5.4 billion worth of production. Among the enterprises affected by the nonfulfillment of the plan in the construction sector are Matador of Bratislava, Skloplast of Trnava, Tatra of Banovce, the "Production Hall of the Nuclear Program in Zelizovce," Tos Trencin's branch in Galanta and the Masokombinat in Levice. In Bratislava itself, the construction of a bakery, pastry shop, city market hall, polyclinic for the second district and the "Palenisko" river port was not finished. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jan 81 pp 1, 2 AU]

DAMAGED TIMBER--Strong winds and heavy snow broke or uprooted almost 600,000 cubic meters of high-grade timber in the North Moravian Region at the end of 1980. Besides that, the North Moravian forests enterprise of Krnov this year must process at least 500,000 cubic meters of pulp affected by air pollution. Moreover, the experts of the enterprises expect to have to deal with almost 400,000 cubic meters of "calamity" timber in the course of winter and in the prespring period. [Prague ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Jan 81 p 4 AU]

MILK PRODUCTION--Last year Slovakia procured 1,400,700,000 liters of milk, which is more than 6,000 million liters less than planned. The plan for this year counts on 1.45 billion liters, 46,300,000 liters more than last year. The marketable milk production for the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan should be 37.4 percent higher than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 14 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

INTERIOR MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE--At a press conference held by the Slovak interior ministry in Bratislava on 16 January it was noted that all murders committed in 1980 were solved and 87.6 percent of all offenses against property in socialist ownership resolved. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, there were 6,691 fires in Slovakia, causing damages estimated at Kcs368 million. Last year there were 25,987 road accidents that claimed 553 lives and 7,214 injured. Direct material losses have been estimated at Kcs131 million. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

SHIPBUILDING IN SLOVAKIA--In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Komarno shipyards built 64 vessels, of which 52 went to the USSR. Compared with the preceding 5-year plan, the shipyards increased their production 42 percent. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jan 81 p 1 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON FRG VIEW OF U.S. CONSULAR TREATY

LD211640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN)--A spokesman for the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly rejected slanderous allegations by FRG papers in connection with the exchange of the documents of ratification on the consular treaty between the GDR and the United States. He stressed that these attacks were only an expression of the fact that, in face of one's own unrealistic positions, one obviously cannot bear the fact that in Bonn more and more NATO states are proceeding from the position of reality in their relations with the GDR. They shape and develop these relations with us normally.

The GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman described the misrepresentations which had appeared in different FRG papers as a fraudulent maneuver. It clearly does not suit certain people in the FRG that the GDR and the United States have agreed to arrange their consular relations in the manner usual between sovereign states. The consular treaty between the GDR and the United States proceeds from the principle, based on international law, that there is no state without citizens, and that no state can represent the citizens of another state or have a claim on them. It serves the cooperation between the GDR and the United States.

TWO RUNAWAY YOUTHS RETURNED TO WEST BERLIN

AU212025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 19 January, 14-year old Ronald Trapp and 13-year old Uwe Trapp were returned to the appropriate authorities of the (West) Berlin Senat. The youths had run away from home and were apprehended on the D244 transit train at the GDR Marienborn border crossing point.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH POLISH ARMY CHIEF

LD212242 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (PAP)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister for national defense, has received General of Arms Florian Siwicki, vice minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic and chief of general staff of the Polish Army.

During the traditional annual meeting an exchange took place of experience in the field of military (?matters) of interest to both sides [word indistinct] development of brotherhood [words indistinct] of the National People's Army of the GDR and the Polish Army.

TRANSPORT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR IN PRAGUE

LD212055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan (ADN)--The GDR and the CSSR are to further expand and deepen their cooperation in the sphere of transport. A protocol to this effect was signed in Prague today by the transport ministers of the two countries, Otto Arndt and Vladimir Blazek. The accords are intended to resolve growing transport tasks in the period 1981-85.

A key point is the increasing of capacity of the GDR-CSSR railroad border crossing points to safeguard traffic to the neighboring country and transit traffic, with the Bad Schandau-Decin crossing point being the main focus of the projects. Arndt and Blazek also reaffirmed the interest of both sides in the electrification of the border sector between Schoena and Decin, where at present, due to the different power systems used by the two railroads, a dual system of electric locomotives is necessary. It was agreed that the relevant bodies in the two countries will be directed toward the joint development and production of such a locomotive.

The ministers reaffirmed the cooperation and specialization measures with regard to rationalization methods for the railroads already set in motion by the GDR railroad and the CSSR state railroads. In order to ease the strain on the railroads and in the interests of a rational use of fuel and energy, the two ministers will also examine how far the shipping of goods on the Elbe can be increased above the amount already agreed.

The signing of the protocol marked the end of Arndt's 3-day working visit to the CSSR. The relevant representatives of the two countries also signed an agreement on the bases of cooperation in the transportation and handling of export goods in the period 1981-85 and an agreement on cooperation in tourism during the same period.

LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 'CORDIAL' PARTY TALKS

AU212032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 81 p 2

[ADN report: "SED and LCY Delegations Hold Talks: Erich Mueckenberger's Cordial Meeting With the Guests"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--An LCY delegation arrived in Berlin on Monday at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation is led by Dimitar Aleksievski, president of the LCY Statutory Commission. The Yugoslav guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo and chairman of the party Central Control Commission at the SED Central Committee; Heinz Juch, Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Central Control Commission; as well as by Djuro Jovic, SFRY ambassador to the GDR.

On the same day, the talks between the SED and LCY delegations began at the SED Central Committee house. In the course of the cordial and comradely meeting, Erich Mueckenberger briefed the Yugoslav guests on topical problems of SED policy, particularly on preparation of the 10th party congress, as well as on the tasks and work methods of the SED party control commissions.

FISCHER MEETS HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER POZSGAY

LD211822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received on Wednesday the Hungarian minister for culture and education [title as received], Imre Pozsgay, for a cordial meeting. Both paid tribute to the fraternal relations of the GDR and Hungary. They also agreed jointly that broad and manifold cooperation in the sphere of science and culture, as well as in education, served the joint solution of tasks aimed at further shaping developed socialism in both countries. They enriched daily cultural life, promoted internationalist relations and brought both peoples closer to each other.

Oskar Fischer and Imre Pozsgay confirmed their governments' firm will to further develop bilateral relations consistently on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of March 1977.

HONECKER, SED GREET PCI ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD211556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Italian Communist Party [PCI] on the 60th anniversary of its foundation. The telegram says:

The founding of the PCI was an important turning point in the history of the Italian labor movement. Under the radiant influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and inspired by Lenin's ideas, the conscious vanguard of the Italian working class arose.

The Italian communists can look back on the glorious revolutionary history of their party's struggle. As true patriots they stood at the forefront of the movement against the Fascist dictatorship in Italy. In exemplary fashion the Italian communists discharged their internationalist responsibility in the antifascist struggle for the defense of the Spanish Republic. Their heroic and sacrificial struggle against Fascism and for the liberation of Italy from the Nazi occupiers will never be forgotten.

The history of the PCI and its struggle for peace, democracy and socialism is inseparably linked with the work of such outstanding representatives of the Italian and international working class as Antonio Gramsci, Palmiro Togliatti and Luigi Longo.

Their decades of struggle for the interests of the working class and all working peoples and their support for the national interests of the country resulted in the PCI becoming a strong and influential mass party. Its 60-year history endorses the experiences of the struggle of the international communist movement for social progress and for the happiness of the peoples.

The long-standing fraternal relations between the German and Italian communists and their joint activity against the common enemy are as vital as ever, we regard them as a legacy and a duty for the present. Our party and our people honor the active contribution by the Italian communists for the development of mutually advantageous relations between the Republic of Italy and the GDR on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Today, in view of the deterioration in the world situation through the imperialist policy of a high level of arming and confrontation, intensified joint action by communists in alliance with all peace-loving forces is more urgent than ever. The machinations of the forces preparing for war and of reaction must be frustrated and progress achieved in detente and disarmament and in consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of your party, the more than 2 million communists of the GDR reaffirm their internationalist solidarity with the struggle of the Italian communists. The SED wishes the PCI new successes in the further strengthening of its party ranks and in its work for the interests of the working class and all the working people of the country.

SED DELEGATION VISITS ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

AU191257 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Rome (ADN)--An SED study delegation led by Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee, that is visiting Italy at present, was received on Thursday in Rome by Giorgio Napolitano, member of the national leadership and the Central Committee Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], for a friendly talk. Previously, the SED delegation had the opportunity of acquainting itself with experiences of PCI work in Rome and Florence as well as in the provinces of Ancone and Pesaro.

The delegation also visited San Marino, where it met with leading functionaries of the San Marino Communist Party.

KRENZ VISITS FINLAND; MEETS CP LEADER SAARINEN

LD211832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Jan (ADN)--Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, had a cordial meeting on Wednesday in Helsinki with the Finnish Communist Party chairman, Aarne Saarinen.

Krenz conveyed cordial greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, which were reciprocated with equal cordiality. Krenz is leading an FDJ delegation to the world forum of students and youth in Helsinki.

Both sides paid tribute to the fraternal relations shared by the two parties and expressed their full agreement on fundamental questions of international politics. They especially emphasized the necessity of doing everything to decisively oppose the danger to world peace stemming from imperialist counterarming and of striving for real disarmament steps.

Youth Organizations Agreement

LD212234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Jan (ADN)--Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Markku Karkkaeinen, chairman of the Finnish Democratic Youth League, signed an agreement in Helsinki today on the further deepening of the cooperation between their associations.

Also today Egon Krenz, Markku Karkkaeinen and the chairman of the Finnish Socialist Youth League, Hannu Nieminen, paid tribute to the close fraternal relations between the GDR and Finnish youth. They expressed their high esteem for the struggle waged by world youth against the threat to their future and underlined in this connection the great importance of the Helsinki world forum of youth and students.

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC WORKING PLAN SIGNED WITH MPR

LD201508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1059 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN)--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer and Tserebiyn Dabagsuren, ambassador of the MPR to the GDR, in Berlin on Monday signed the working plan between the governments of the two countries on cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1981-85. The measures agreed in the new working plan continue consistently and increase the effectiveness of the beneficial cooperation existing between the two states regarding culture and arts, science, education, universities and technical colleges, vocational training and other areas.

EL SALVADOR FRONT EXPRESSES THANKS FOR SOLIDARITY

AU202115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador Thanks GDR Population"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--(Jaime Barrios), representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, has been very impressed by the militant solidarity of the GDR population with the people of his country. In talks with Wolfgang Krause, deputy secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, over the weekend in Berlin, he asked to express the front's gratitude for this to all GDR citizens.

The guest gave an account of the current struggle of the people's forces, which he evaluated as difficult and complicated. The two participants in the discussion denounced the interventionist policy of U.S. imperialism which has propped up the antipeople regime in El Salvador for decades already, and which also uses the reactionary dictatorships of Guatemala and Honduras to secure its interests in that region.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD202244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1345 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Luanda, 19 Jan (ADN)--A protocol on scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola covering the years 1981-82 has been signed in Luanda.

The document provides for GDR specialists to be sent to Angola and the training of Angolan citizens in the GDR.

RATIFICATION OF CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA

LD202330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Huza'i Malli, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the GDR, exchanged in Berlin on Monday the instruments of ratification relating to the consular agreement concluded between the GDR and Syria. The agreement has thus come into force.

During the exchange of the instruments of ratification Oskar Fischer and Ambassador Malli emphasized that the agreement is renewed proof for the high level of the traditional relations to close friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and Syria.

Oskar Fischer and Huza'i Malli emphasized the firm intention of their countries to develop relations in the spirit of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

SED POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS KREIS CONFERENCES

DW211009 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1830 GMT on 17 January carries a 28-minute report on SED Kreis conferences including, among others, some 7 minutes of recorded excerpts from speeches made by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by SED Central Committee Politburo members Joachim Herrmann and Erich Mueckenberger.

Addressing the Malchin Kreis conference, Gerhard Grueneberg said:

"[Begin Grueneberg recording] One thing is certain: without great efforts and hard work of the party of the workers class, the cooperative peasants and all the other working people, no progress would have been achieved. Viewing the political, economic and spiritual-cultural developments in our socialist state from this viewpoint, the greatness and achievements attained by our people under the leadership of the SED for all these years become obvious, achievements for which we can all be proud. [applause]

"The general line of our party's policy has stood the test in the life of our society. Its correctness has been demonstrated several times. There is no alternative when it comes to mastering the undoubtedly more complicated conditions of the eighties. The cooperative peasants and workers of socialist agriculture have made a significant contribution to the implementation of our party's economic and social policies. As a result of production intensification, the food supply for our populace has been safeguarded in a stable way. The same applies to the availability of numerous raw materials for industry. Every one of us understands how much political significance must be attributed to this. [end recording]"

Addressing the Leipzig-Southwest Kreis conference, Joachim Herrmann said:

"[Begin Herrmann recording] As Comrade Erich Honecker said in his speech at the Gera Bezirk party aktiv, it is most important to stress in all combines and plants that labor productivity increase continuously, since this is the most decisive matter for the victory of the new socialist society. The increase in labor productivity is today and in the future the prerequisite for the dynamic development of our economic strength and thus also for continuing the course of our main task with regard to the unity of its social and economic policy.

"The 1981 plan is based on that. This is the way the working people want to have it, and this is why they develop their great and creative initiative. Our economic activity stands under the sign of further acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the far-reaching exploitation of its results. In this way we continue to safeguard the necessary growth of achievements, the necessary efficiency and quality of work. In this way we will economize on work time and jobs, improve energy and material economy and continue to cut down costs. All the material and raw material we use must be highly refined. Everywhere and in the long run it is a matter of continuously improving the relationship between efforts and results.

"Dear comrades, the activity report and the discussion demonstrate equally that your city party organization is taking the right fighting position with regard to solving this basic task of our economy for the benefit of the people, for the strengthening of our republic and for safeguarding peace. [applause] [end recording]"

Addressing the Hagenow Kreis conference, Erich Mueckenberger says:

"[Begin Mueckenberger recording] The working people of the GDR have achieved very much and great things due to their diligence and their growing knowledge and skill in Schwerin Bezirk as well as Hagenow Kreis. Many GDR plants plan in socialist competition to over-fulfill their 1981 plan by 1 day's production by the 10th party congress.

"Comrades, the 1981 economic plan is admittedly a demanding plan. But with this plan we will continue the unity between our dynamic economic policy and our social policy. The 1981 growth rates, including the national income, will serve [word indistinct] all the people. The 1981 plan is also based on last year's meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea regarding the progress of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other socialist states. The plan is based on the realization that the stronger the socialist community is, the stronger the influence emanating from world socialism on our planet will be and the more peace will be safeguarded. [applause] [end recording]"

East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 2120 GMT on 17 January carries the following additional remarks by Erich Mueckenberger in his address to the Hagenow Kreis conference:

"[Begin Mueckenberger recording] The other side is to create the necessary clarity (?regarding the aim) and to achieve the tasks of the eighties with the necessary speed. It demands that the comrades of the party constantly [words indistinct] in our own basic organizations, trade unions, the Free German Youth Organization, the German-Soviet Friendship Society. Our cooperation in CEMA ought to become closer and closer through the socialist economic integration of national and international interests so that CEMA division of labor; cooperation between our countries with regard to plan, quality and deadlines; and the mastering of scientific-technical progress [words indistinct].

"These are factors which today depend on the international authority of all CEMA states and the bringing about and safeguarding of the superiority of socialism over capitalism! [applause] [end recording]"

East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 2030 GMT on 17 January carries a 17-minute report on SED kreis conferences, including among others some 8 minutes of recorded statements by SED Politburo members Paul Verner and Harry Tisch as well as candidate members Guenther Kleiber and Inge Lange.

At the Zwickau Kreis conference Paul Verner said:

"[Begin Verner recording] The lowest common demoninator of the results and experience contained in the status report is that all former and future successes in implementing our party program are linked with the persistent implementation of the Leninist style of work by our party down to the last basic organization and party group. The status report said in this connection: What we do not anchor in the awareness of our people will be hard to manage. That is a correct and good statement. It says that we can move mountains and mobilize hidden forces and reserves if every one of us, and every working person in our country, will do what is socially necessary out of inner conviction, from the deepest insight into his personal responsibility for the common welfare of the people.

"Bring influence to bear on this through our work is our most basic duty as communists. May all people in our country therefore work in the same way as millions of people do today in the GDR. [applause] [end recording]"

East Berlin Domestic Service at 1828 GMT on 17 January carries the following additional recorded excerpt from Paul Verner's remarks at Zwickau:

"[Begin Verner recording] 'Dear comrades, we are realistic politicians and we know that the strategic planning of the imperialists and the Beijing leaders is aimed at changing the international balance of forces to their advantage in the long run. Their action is dominated by this consideration despite many contradictions in their own camp in various directions.

"Having learned nothing from history, the imperialist circles want to arm the socialist states to death. As they put it they expect in the long run to be able to handicap socialist economies, making us curtail sociopolitical programs, and by slandering the real existing socialism to weaken the positions of communist and worker parties in capitalist countries.

"Dear comrades, this scheming is nullified by the great mass movement aimed at the all-round strengthening of the GDR under the slogan: 'The best for the 10th party congress--everything for the benefit of the people.' We rely on the increasing progress of science and technology, on top achievements of science and technology, on products which can be sold with profit for foreign currency on the world market against the strong capitalist competition. Our results in this fight will be better to the extent that every individual is aware that with every step forward we are not just improving our own country, but also facing the capitalist warmongers and safeguarding peace. [end recording]"

East Berlin Domestic Television Service at 2039 GMT on 17 January carries a recorded excerpt from remarks by Harry Tisch at the Stassfurt Kreis conference as follows:

"[Begin Tisch recording] Here in Stassfurt, a center of the workers class, beats the heart of the party. Here communists fight for the implementation of the high ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

"In doing this, all have one aim: Giving their best for the party, for the welfare of the workers class and all working people and for the future general strengthening of our socialist worker-peasant state.

"This clearly aimed policy of our party has further intensified the confidence between the party and the people, this great center of strength of our successes. This policy is approved by the great majority of all our people. That is particularly clearly expressed in the most far-reaching initiative of the people thus far, in the massive response to the party congress slogan: 'The best for the 10th party congress--everything for the benefit of our people.'

"This unanimity of thought and action by the working people of our state, the resulting firmness and strength, the political stability and social security in our country are of great significance at times of intensified international class struggles. All our experience in building socialism and our approach to the development of socialist society indicate that it belongs to our most important commitments to always safely protect the power of the workers and peasants, and to make it impregnable to every imperialist assault. [applause] [end recording]"

East Berlin Domestic Television Service 2048 GMT on 17 January carries a recorded excerpt from remarks by Guenther Kleiber at the Freital Kreis conference as follows:

"[Begin Kleiber recording] Comrades, the party leadership always paid great attention to the development of metallurgy, as has been expressed in the recent decisions of the refinement industry. The Freital fine steel plant, the biggest plant in your kreis, carries much of the responsibility for this development. The fine steel production of the German Democratic Republic has been concentrated here in past years. I know that the fine steel plant has a good reputation beyond the borders of the German Democratic Republic.

"Such internationally outstanding achievements as the plasma primary smelting process are an expression of the fact that the mental potential is being used in this plant, that high requirements are put to research experts, engineers and innovators, and that they are working with engagement, courage and preparedness to take risks in order to solve ambitious scientific-technical problems.

"Comrades, the decision on the refinement industry applies not only to the fine steel workers. I support the demand voiced by Comrade Heinz (Mittag) in his contribution, namely that the refinement of all raw materials and products is a matter of the entire national economy. The results of 1980 show that whenever ambitious aims are set, when every idea is included and when the communists lead the way, high results can be achieved which otherwise were considered impossible. [end recording]"

East Berlin Domestic Television Service at 2053 GMT on 17 January carries a recorded excerpt from remarks by Inge Lange at the Werningerode Kreis conference as follows:

"[Begin Lange recording] From 1971 through 1980 alone in Werningerode, Blankenburg, Ilseburg and Elbingerode 4,860 new apartments were built. In other words, in no 100 consecutive years of the 750-year history of your kreis city have so many apartments been built as in the past 10 years alone. All of this naturally has its effects, good effects. All your children, for example, can now enroll in the 10-grade polytechnical secondary school or attend the kindergarten. Good progress has been achieved in building nurseries and filling their capacities. And yet the demand still cannot be met because the birth rate increases faster--and this is a good thing as well--then the capacity of nurseries.

"The birth rate, by the way, increased last year again in the whole republic to a total of 245,090 children. That is 9,857 more than in 1979. It is also very good that the mortality rate of babies decreased in the same period according to current data from 12.9 per 1,000 births to 11.5. In your area it is even less, as we have heard. Let somebody name a nonsocialist country that can show such results! [applause] [end recording]"

East Berlin Domestic Service at 2122 GMT on 17 January carries an additional recorded excerpt of Inge Lange's remarks at the Wernigerode Kreis conference as follows:

"[Begin Lange recording] If we want to continue in the future the unity between economic and social policies, our growth program, our full employment program, the welfare of the people program and stability--and we want to do that--none of this will drop into our laps as a gift. Growth rates are high. The gross national income and industrial labor productivity are to increase 5 percent in 1981, and industrial goods production is to increase 5.8 percent while at the same time lowering consumption [as heard] in achieving this output.

"The national economic plan envisages a 4 percent increase in the net monetary income of the people and a 4 percent retail trade increase. Some 520,000 more citizens will be able to have a more beautiful home through new construction or modernization of 174,000 apartments in a 1 year period.

"These few figures show already how right the comrades are who have pointed out here in the discussion the high demands that are put to every party organization and the exemplary work of every communist in order to strengthen the power of the economy. One can, therefore, only agree with the persistent elimination of positions instead of waiting for more manpower; one must act on one's own responsibility instead of shifting responsibilities to others, the achievements of the best must be the norm instead of sticking with old habits; one must orient oneself by top achievements and surpass them, instead of being content with average achievements. These are worthy ways of acting, and they fit into our time and country. [end recording]"

RESULTS OF KREIS SECRETARY ELECTIONS REPORTED

AU211455 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 19 January 1981 on pages 3-5 carries 10 feature reports, each running about 900-1,000 words on the SED kreis delegates' conferences held on 17 January that were attended by Politburo members. The reports contain 300-400 word summaries of their speeches, mostly dealing with domestic issues and stress the SED's leading role in the GDR.

The reports also note the reelection of the following kreis first secretaries: Siegfried Schott (Malchin Kreis); Erika Richter (Jena-City Kreis); Erwing Lorenz (Gotha Kreis); Waldemar Arndt (Hagenow Kreis); Helmut Repmann (Zwickau-city Kreis); and Werner Toerne (Wernigerode Kreis); the reelection of Harry Panzer as first secretary of the Leipzig Southwest City District leadership; and the election of Klaus Jentzsch as new first secretary of the Freital Kreis leadership.

GERSTNER REVIEWS 1980 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

DW211453 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1005 GMT on 18 January 1981 carries Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's 10-minute "Sunday Weekly Review," dealing with 1980 economic developments in the GDR.

Gerstner states that the successes of the GDR economy achieved in 1980 were due to the right economic policy which permitted quick adaptation to unexpected handicaps, such as unmatched price increases on world markets and agricultural problems.

FRG Labor Minister Ehrenberg said in a New Year address that all states must say farewell in the early eighties to the idea of full employment, says Gerstner. This reflects an embarrassing lack of information insofar as full employment is not an idea but an accomplished fact in the other German state. It has become a most natural routine, says Gerstner.

The 1980 statistical report says that GDR industrial production has increased by 4.7 percent, while in capitalist states the growth rate was zero or even less. The statistical report gives absolute figures, says Gerstner, stressing that "industrial production increased by M16.9 billion compared with 1979. We remember that industrial production increased in the seventies by an average of M15 billion annually. In the first year of the eighties we have increased the growth rate, while the Western world is tending almost without exception toward a decrease."

Gerstner goes on to say that the statistical report says labor productivity has increased by 5.1 percent, which is not too little in view of the high productivity level of GDR industry. "Some 22 combines increased labor productivity by more than 10 percent, among them the Mansfeld combine, the Robotron combine, Zeiss Jena, and the automation installations combine."

One of the main conclusions from the statistical report is that "our industry and the entire economy is involved in a rapid modernization process," says Gerstner, stressing that this trend will continue in the coming years. In 1980 some 394 million manhours were saved in the plants, automatization of production was increased, some 320 automations were introduced. Their number is supposed to increase to 9,000 in 1985.

As regards agricultural successes, the third best harvest in the history of the GDR was achieved in 1980 despite the bad weather; the plan was overfulfilled. Foreign trade also belongs to the successful economic branches in 1980. "As before, some 70 percent of our foreign trade involved socialist countries; as before we obtain almost 90 percent of our raw materials from the Soviet Union at lower prices than on the capitalist market; as before economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and with CEMA as a whole is the firm foundation of economic developments free of crises in the GDR."

"The 1981 Goods Exchange Agreement between the Soviet Union and the GDR was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Soelle in Moscow last week, envisaging considerable increases of current supplies, which for the first time will exceed the value of M10 billion," says Gerstner, adding that the 1981 trade agreement with the CSSR contains "considerable increase rates." The CEMA Executive Committee decided last week in Moscow on further measures to intensify integration. GDR "foreign trade with developing countries increased last year by not less than 36 percent," with exports to and imports from developing countries being balanced. "Foreign trade with capitalist countries increased by an unusual 27 percent." Under the conditions of intensified crises, increased deterioration of currencies and accelerated inflation together with intensified competition and strong trade restrictions on the capitalist market, our remarkable export increase is a considerable achievement of our industries and foreign trade organizations, says Gerstner.

"In 1980 some 169,223 apartments were completed, compared with 163,000 apartments envisaged by the plan, so that the plan was overfulfilled by 6,223 apartments. As regards school buildings and installations for pre-school age, the plan was not completely fulfilled by Berlin, Frankfurt, Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Rostock," says Gerstner.

The living standard of the populace developed as follows in 1980: Monetary income of the populace increased by M3.3 billion, totalling 221.3 billion. The state spent M16.9 billion in 1980 for price subsidies, that is 8 percent more than in 1979. In 1981 M3 billion more will be spent on subsidies. In addition the state spent M7.2 billion for housing construction and for the preservation of low apartment rents. Retail trade turnover increased by M4.1 billion to a total of M99.9 billion. Spare parts production was increased considerably, and yet spare parts supply was not thoroughly improved. In 1980 some 600,000 television sets were produced, including 310,000 color TV sets. The new color TV sets from Stassfurt consume 40 watts less energy than the former models. Some 92 percent of the households are equipped with TV sets, some 99 percent have refrigerators, some 82 washing machines, and some 37 percent of the households have automobiles.

Gerstner concludes that "socialist plan economy has stood its test in a turbulent year" so that a starting basis was created to master 1981--the year of the 10th party congress--with its new tasks.

ELECTRONICS MINISTER ANSWERS LISTENERS QUESTIONS

DW201402 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1506 GMT on 16 January continues its series of "Listeners Forums," this time presenting Otfried Steger, GDR Minister for Electrical Engineering and Electronics, answering questions telephoned in by listeners.

Minister Steger explains that "developing, producing and applying microelectronics on a broad basis is complicated for various reasons. To begin with, of course, this is not just the concern or the cause of a plant or an industrial branch, but great and maximum feats are required from many fields of the national economy, science, and the institutes of higher learning." Mastering microelectronics requires a highly developed material-technical base as well as scientists, engineers and skilled workers who are highly qualified. Furthermore, says Steger, "What we need is precision equipment which operates reliably in the micron range and below. The GDR is capable of manufacturing some of this equipment on its own."

Petra (Schulze) of Salzwedel learns from Minister Steger about the microelectronics branch and its supplier industries. The GDR is currently in a position "to integrate several tens of thousands of elements on one chip, that is to say, the function of several tens of thousands of components, transistors, diodes and so forth. This will advance to much more than 100,000 in the next few years," the minister points out. He characterizes the responsibilities of the supply branches by saying that from the chemical industry alone, some 100 different products are required including varnishes, sealing matter, gases, and alloy gases which are hard to produce and which "require a large material-technical base from our national economy."

Dieter (Mantei) of Suhl wonders whether the GDR really has all the preconditions for keeping pace internationally with respect to microelectronics. Minister Steger says that "the GDR's microelectronics branch has developed internationally [few words indistinct] especially since the Sixth SED Central Committee plenum to the point where we can say today that we are in a position to keep pace internationally in the field of microelectronics. It goes without saying that we can do so only in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries." According to the minister this also requires "concentration on top-quality products" urgently needed by the national economy "for instance, in machine-tool construction, in the textile machine building branch--my colleague Rudi Georgi referred to this--in the construction of controls and, especially, in the consumer goods industry and in medical equipment technology."

At this point the minister makes it clear that "we do not regard microelectronics as a means to its own end; what matters is to have a big effect on the rationalization and automation of our national economy. Hence we do our developing quite purposefully in that direction." This GDR cannot, however, develop and produce "the so-called world assortment," Steger says, and he admits that the GDR would not be capable of doing so if alone because of its inadequate "capacities." In his opinion it is "appropriate indeed" and "we are well advised to concentrate on the key projects of the national economy in order to insure and further enhance the strengthening of the material-technical base of our country."

Replying to a question, Minister Steger explains that studies of microelectronics are possible at most institutes of higher learning in the GDR, specifically, the Dresden Technical University, the Ilmenau Technical College and some others.

As for cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of microelectronics, Minister Steger explains that this cooperation is quite close. "We already mutually export and import component parts and especially equipment, within the framework of the goods exchange of our countries." Just yesterday Foreign Trade Minister Soelle signed an agreement for 1981 with our Soviet partner containing quite a number of tasks in this particular field, Steger says.

Wolfgang (Schneider) of Eisenach refers to a newspaper report and asks about microelectronics imports from the Soviet Union. Minister Steger answers: "Yes, we will import component parts, switching circuits, and electronic switching circuits, that is to say, analog and digital control circuits. We will import a great number of component parts, the most diverse types of resistors, and condensers." Cooperation is not, however, restricted only to microelectronics. It also includes "Certain types of equipment such as [word indistinct] epitaxy installations and, of course, engines, cables, equipment for the energy sector, consumer goods in certain fields, and communication technology in mutual exchanges", says Steger. In this context the minister tells about his personal findings concerning Soviet microelectronics derived during fact-finding tours and points out that the results of the Soviet work in this field are evident in "cosmic research or in space travel." Summing up cooperation with the Soviet Union in his particular field, Minister Steger says that this cooperation covers practically the whole range "from the qualification of the working people up to complete microprocessor systems which we jointly design, develop and introduce in production."

Minister Steger goes on to report that 1980 was a very successful year for the electrical engineering-electronics branch in the GDR. The industrial goods production target was "exceeded by an extra output of 2 days which was accompanied by a savings of material and a reduction of energy used," says Steger. The minister draws attention to the fact that this branch is charged with increasing industrial goods production by 8.9 percent and labor productivity by 7.7 percent in 1981, which amounts to "about the same increase rates imposed on the machine-tool and processing machine branch. "On the whole, 26 different "microelectronic component parts, that is to say, control circuits, memories and so forth, were introduced into production in 1980, and three of these components were in excess of the plan." The branch also introduced "a new microprocessor system" into production, a system which is "well known to our consumer," says Steger.

As for the application of microelectronics, Minister Steger refers to what "Comrade Georgi" (machine tool and processing machine branch) and "Comrade Arndt" (transport) had said during their appearances in the "Listener's Forum" feature and adds: "To begin with we have the vast field of electronic data processing and office technology where we quite consistently utilize microelectronics: in the construction of controls, in automation, in the construction of robots, and on the whole, in the field of processing machines of all kinds." Steger goes on to say that "while in 1979 we had the function of 1,000 transistors and 11,000 diodes on a microprocessor circuit, we can say, as I indicated earlier, that we have essentially developed this further in 1980."

"If we take the microcomputer produced by the Robotron combine, the K-15/20 type, for example, this small-size computer already shows in its followup development a price/performance ratio decrease of 60 percent. The reductions in worktime and material input amount to about 20 percent," says Steger. Many listeners, the minister assumes, will probably be familiar with the "large-scale computer installation EC 10/55, popularly also referred to as the R 55. With this installation the reduction in material input, as compared to the same performance of the predecessor type, amounts to about 1 ton of steel, not to mention the saving in worktime," he says.

Rolf (Krause) of Rostock wants to know about the application of microelectronics in the consumer goods industry. The minister points out that microelectronics have enhanced considerably the "utilitarian value" of consumer goods such as stereophonic radios and phonographs, color television sets and cameras with automatic light meters. Microelectronics naturally also enhance the reliability of such sets and equipment, says Steger, since microelectronics do away with soldering spots which have always represented a source of equipment failure. At the moment, the minister adds in passing, the branch is working on installations "to save gasoline" in automobiles. To add another example, the minister refers to the new color television set "Colortron" which is no longer equipped with a power-grid adapter of copper-coil-transformers but with an "electronic solution." This makes the set 3 kilograms lighter and reduces its power consumption by 40 watts per set, he says.

A listener asks about the reliability and the life span of a chip and is told that because of the precise quality control to which such chips are subjected they are reliable as a rule. To bolster his statement, the minister cites the example of the GDR-produced cardiac pacemakers and declares that "so far we have not had any failure of the electronic components in these cardiac pacemakers."

The lifespan of a chip depends on various circumstances, says Steger, but as a rule there are "no phenomena of fatigue which we can recognize at the moment, so long as the power supply, the maintenance and the handling is appropriate."

Listener Christel (Mueller) of Schulzendorf asks a question concerning the "ESER" system, wondering whether this system is already in production and use in GDR. Minister Steger first explains that "ESER" stands for "Standard System of Electronic Computer Technology of the Socialist States [Einheitliches System der Elektronischen Rechentechnik der Sozialistischen Staaten]," and explains that under this system "we have produced the computer installation 10/40 or R 40, as it is generally called by the people. This is an "ESER" installation, a computer, for the period from 1974 to 1980. The total turned out having been 360 units, and of these we exported 230 units." In the meantime, the minister says, the third generation of these computers has been reached, the R 55 referred to earlier likewise being an "ESER" installation. Everything in these installations is "compatible," and in the meantime a standardized service network has been set up in the participating countries, minister Steger states.

Asked about the establishment of "information points for microelectronics," the minister explains that such points have already been set up in Frankfurt/Oder, Erfurt and in other Bezirk capitals and that in Berlin the structural prerequisites are currently being created for this information point. The minister adds that his particular field of responsibility includes (?) combines for electrical engineering and communications electronics as well as for scientific apparatus construction, five foreign trade enterprises and eight specialized schools. Specifically he mentions the Carl Zeiss enterprise, Jena; the Berlin electric appliances plant; the [Berlin Oberspree] cable combine; the Ruhla vehicle electric appliances plant; the Suhl television receiver factory; the Pentacon enterprise, Dresden; and the Hans Beimler enterprise, Hennigsdorf.

For the benefit of a Berlin listener the minister declares that Berlin represents the "greatest concentration of production and development capacities of the electrical engineering-electronics branch," the capital accounting for one sixth of the branch's industrial goods production.

JUSTICE MINISTER HEUSINGER DISCUSSES LEGAL AFFAIRS

DW211449 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service (Channel Two) in German at 1900 GMT on 19 January carries a 30-minute program entitled "The Television Press Conference," featuring an interview with Hans Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of justice, by several unidentifiable reporters. Minister Heusinger says in reply to a question that the introduction of the subject "socialist law" into GDR vocational schools has proven its worth. The minister underscores the importance and the success of the "conflict commissions" in the GDR. It is true, Heusinger says, the conflict commissions in the enterprises, these "social tribunals," enjoy increasing respect and recognition. To illustrate Heusinger says that there are "more than 26,000 conflict commissions, more than 230,000 elected assistants and members of these social tribunals, and an average of 60,000 proceedings a year which they carry out." In this context the minister reports that it is planned to "review the authorization of the social tribunals and, if necessary, to enlarge them."

As for the abundance of laws and legal regulations in the GDR, the minister says that the general rule should be to "create as many legal regulations as necessary and as few as possible." In keeping with the general practice of long-term planning in the economic and other fields, Heusinger goes on to state, "we have also decided to operate with long-term plans in the field of socialist administration of justice. This has been done since 1977. The current 5-year plan for the 1981-85 period which has just started, will provide the occasion for considering what should be done in this field for the period involved."

When one of the interviewing reporters refers to the recent adoption of a law on lawyers by the GDR People's Chamber Minister Heusinger outlines the progress attained in the collectivization of legal counsel as follows: "The development of the lawyers in the form of the collegia stabilized this year" and the "representation of the rights of our citizens before the courts and other organs" is no longer conceivable without them. "If we nevertheless decided to map out a law to that effect this time, then this only goes to underscore the significance of the collegia of lawyers. Consequently we have enhanced their activity as the principal form of citizen representation. We have intensified internal democracy in the development of the collegia just as we strengthened their individual responsibility."

Asked about the state of affairs in the field of private lawsuits, the minister explains that the number of lawsuits has increased because people now are more courageous in calling on the courts for justice. Heusinger adds that free legal advice for the benefit of the people is obtainable at the Kreis courts and that the Civil Code helps since it has now reached a circulation of 2.6 million copies.

The new Labor Code, Heusinger says to one of the interviewing reporters, "has not led to a reduction in labor disputes, nor do I think that it was the task of legislation to aspire to such an objective. Compared with the [former] law on labor we have further and newly enhanced qualitatively the rights and duties of the working people as well as of management. But I do not want to go into detail about it here." In the preparation of the Labor Code, Heusinger goes on to explain, the intention was not to make a law aimed at reducing disputes. What matters is to insure in enterprises that the "orientation" and "organization" for the benefit of the workers be such that legal quarrels will be avoided from the outset.

Dealing with civil lawsuits once more the minister reports that "40 percent of all proceedings in the field of civil law are wound up by an accord between the two parties involved in a legal dispute."

In the latter part of the interview a reporter brings up the question of the "FDJ law and order squads [FDJ ordnungsgruppen]," wondering what the minister thinks of them. Minister Heusinger thereupon gives the following assessment: "This is not a personal assessment; that is to say, we attribute to the activities of the FDJ squads a noteworthy significance in every respect. If I have my figures right there were about 40,000 dances and other entertainment activities, more than 2,000 large-scale events last year alone in which the FDJ squads participated. Young people have advocated the view that order and security should prevail at meetings involving young people so that no frictions will occur. I very much appreciate such a direct responsibility. The fact that as a result of the activities of these squads these meetings and events have proceeded in an orderly fashion in every respect confirms that their activities are appreciated and recognized socially as well. In many cases members of the FDJ squads look after young people who might be a bit unstable in their attitude, who have violated the law and they help them put specific matters of daily life, their rights and duties, into proper perspective. I hope these activities will further develop in the future as well," says Heusinger.

At the end of the interview the GDR minister of justice explains the requirements on a young man who wishes to become a judge. These requirements range from schooling, studies of law, practical experience in various assignments and ultimately election by the appropriate level of people's representation, that is, city, city district, kreis or bezirk assemblies.

CORRECTION TO PRESS RELEASE ON VRHOVEC VISIT

The following are corrections to the item entitled "Joint Press Release on SFRY Vrhovec Visit," published in the 21 January 1981 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 7:

On page E 7 the date in the sourceline should be corrected to read: "AU201845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 81 p 6"

On the same page, the following paragraph should be inserted after the third paragraph:

"The meetings took place in a cordial and openminded atmosphere."

BRIEFS

DESSAU SED KREIS LEADER--The Dessau Kreis SED delegates conference, representing about 14,000 communists, reelected Kurt Knoblock as first secretary of the kreis executive board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1831 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

HOYERSWERDA SED KREIS CONFERENCE--In 1980 Hoyerswerda Kreis scored the greatest crude soft coal output so far, having extracted 42.5 million tons. Addressing the kreis delegates conference, the first secretary of the Hoyerswerda Kreis SED Executive Board, Heinz Kerschke, said that in the past 5 years the kreis has developed into an area having an efficient construction sector and economically significant combines and plants of the metallurgical and light industries. Heinz Kerschke was reelected first secretary of the kreis executive board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1836 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

SCHWEDT SED KREIS LEADER--The Schwedt Kreis SED delegates conference reelected Klaus-Dieter Hahn first secretary of the Schwedt Kreis SED Executive Board. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1839 GMT 10 Jan 81 DW]

HOSTAGE DRAMA TERMED 'THIRD WORLD JUSTICE'

LD211752 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Gyorgy Onodi commentary]

[Text] Few political dramas have received more widespread global attention than that of the hostages in Iran. Looking at it from the traditional European point of view, the detention of diplomats as hostages for more than a year is unprecedented. It is also totally unusual that these diplomats were held personally responsible for the deeds of their government. I believe this is one explanation for the unusually lively interest.

One must not forget, however, that this drama took place in political (?circumstances) which simultaneously carry progressive and regressive elements, thereby deviating from our customary political formulas, and hence it was increasingly and always in the forefront of interest.

The Iranian people viewed and endured the hostages drama from a different viewpoint. For them there are no good or bad Americans. They do not differentiate between those who have not even heard of Iran and those who had for decades done much against Iran. For the Iranian people the United States embodies the force which applauded, assisted, and kept in power the despised, exiled ruler and assisted in the vulgar misuse of power.

The deep, embittered suffering is understandable. The fact that it is deep and unrestrained only can be explained by what happened.

It is a fact that our world is governed by a system of rights which have and must have limits. This system of rights must, however, be bilateral. If it is not, then, as happened in Iran, the Third World with its own system of rights attempts to implement its own justice, even if such implementation constitutes an astonishing human drama compared with twentieth century norms. The Third World implements its own justice on those who act from the platform of their political superiority. This, too, becomes a political drama.

CORRESPONDENTS VIEW DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

LD220002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 21 Jan 81

[From the "Foreign Political Club" program, presented by Jozsef Havel]

[Text] We have all been following the current events in Poland with anxiety for quite some time now. I would like to ask Szabolcs Szilagyi [Budapest radio correspondent in Warsaw] what stage the preparations for the PZPR congress have now reached. Furthermore, what alternatives are emerging and what kind of opportunities are becoming available in the course of the preparations to ensure real progress from the present situation?

[Szilagyi] Yes, indeed, real progress does depend a great deal on the congress. Suggestions and views have been voiced about the date of the congress but its exact timing will probably be decided by the next plenum. The congress will have to determine the line of progress and, for this very reason, the decision on the date of the congress will have to be reached with a great deal of responsibility. The opinion held here is that the congress can be convened when comprehensive, perceptible and foreseeable signs of consolidation appear.

[Question] How long will Poland remain creditworthy?

[Answer] According to the view of the Polish minister of finance, recently expressed, Poland is capable of accepting further loans up to a maximum of 30 billion [currency not specified]. This is the official view that I can report from here.

[Question] What is the amount reached so far?

[Answer] The latest figure given was 23 billion.

[Question] A question about Solidarity: What should be (?the) approach to it?

[Answer] Solidarity should not be regarded as a unified entity because it is not like that. Solidarity has no nationwide unified organization. It operates in the different regions in individual regional organizations. They all differ a great deal one from another. There are radical and very extremist regions, such as the Mazowsze region of Warsaw, very unlike the Solidarity organization operating in the Krakow-Nowa Huta region. These extremist elements have a great deal of influence over this region, namely the Warsaw region, with their demagogic views. The entire tug-of-war about the system of work-free Saturdays--with which the masses, using their common sense, disagree--has been the outcome of their influence and initiative. Unfortunately, they do have an effect on people.

They consider and describe themselves as being completely apolitical. However, their actions do not confirm this because they do engage in politics. I would say that some of their regional organizations are applying nothing short of political pressure on the government and they oppose government measures. These regional organizations declare that they are apolitical; they are nothing of the sort and they come from the right.

[Question] How was the policy of the PZPR, which is seeking a settlement, affected by views formulated by the representatives of the fraternal socialist countries in Moscow at the end of last year?

[Answer] Yes, it was voiced on that occasion that the Poles themselves would have to achieve a settlement, and the search for this solution is going on here all the time as we are witnessing it.

[Question] Ilona Baranyai, [Budapest radio correspondent in Moscow] how are the Polish developments viewed in Moscow?

[Baranyai] I think it is quite a well-known fact that the way in which this is put in the USSR is that they are sympathetic and that they understand the analysis of the situation made by the leaders of the Polish sister-party. Wherever it can, the USSR assists Poland in the solution of its economic problems. I can report--on the basis of a radio report I heard yesterday--that deliveries have got underway from several light industry factories and these are on the basis of a new agreement. There is a conviction here that Poland can solve its problems relying on its own strength. The socialist countries, including the USSR, will naturally help in all possible ways.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET REAGAN ON INAUGURATION

LD201850 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 Jan (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, cabled their felicitations to President Ronald Reagan of the United States on the occasion of his inauguration.

LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD212138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Isma'il Hammudi Husayn, the new ambassador of the Republic of Iraq, has paid an introductory call on Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro.

NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION, EAST-WEST RELATIONS VIEWED

LD212002 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jan 81

["Turning Point With Unknown Quantities"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP)--East-West relations at the beginning of the new year found themselves at yet another turning point. First and foremost, this was due to the new administration coming to power in the United States, the Rzeszow NOVINY writes in an article with the above title.

A number of forecasts have already been made in the West concerning the course that the Republican administration will take on international politics, particularly on questions determining the future of detente. Here there are various schools of thought, while the following forecast is the dominant one: For a certain time Reagan will hold "developments" back, particularly in the sphere of bilateral contacts with the USSR, then later he will switch to a so-called pragmatic policy toward the East, similar to some extent to that which was practiced in Nixon's time.

This forecast provides quite a simple explanation for the sharp and extremely anti-communist slogans and concepts, which are sometimes like threats, with which the new administration won the elections. In the leading capitalist countries in the past it has happened that a group with a clearly expressed reactionary nature has not managed to bring international relations to a state of aggravation but has sometimes even played a positive role. There have also been cases, however, of reactionary domestic and foreign policy coming together, a vivid example of which is the present British Government.

The fact that attention is concentrated, in thoughts about questions of East-West relations, on the future of U.S. policy NOVINY writes further, does not mean, of course, that exclusively decisive importance is ascribed to this policy in the course of international events. This is due simply to the changing demands of the time: In January 1981, U.S. policy is a new and changing factor and, moreover, to a great degree unknown. It is with even greater force, then, that one should stress the existence of a constant, positive and invariable element among the factors determining the course of events in Europe and the world: the policies of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community.

The attitude taken by the socialist states at all the previous Madrid sessions--the extremely consistent and conciliatory attitude of the Soviet delegation, the presentation by Poland of a proposal on the question of convening a conference on military detente in Warsaw which was supported by all the fraternal countries--this is the latest example of the implementation of this peace policy and its unflagging influence on the course of international events.

It is this policy and its influence that constitute one of the chief guarantees and hopes that the platform of East-West relations will not "go off the rails" at the next bend awaiting it.

WARNING STRIKES STAGED IN GDANSK, BYDGOSZCZ

LD221154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] At 0800 today factory and ship sirens signaled the start of a general warning strike in Gdansk Voivodship. Workforces stopped work in tricity [Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot] ports, shipyards, ship repair yards, industrial enterprises and many institutions. The platforms of the rapid transit electrical railway, bus stops, streetcar and trolley bus stops were soon deserted, since municipal transportation also came to a halt. Most food stores also closed while only those municipal services essential to the life of the cities--such as power stations, waterworks, gasworks, the health services as well as the refinery [in Gdansk] which because of the nature of its work could not interrupt the continuity of its operation--continued working.

The strike was called by the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Gdansk in protest against partial implementation of all points of the agreements concluded in summer last year. At 1200 sirens sounded again, the strike came to an end, and workforces returned to normal work. In Bydgoszcz, too as our correspondent reports, by the decision of the MKZ of the NSZZ Solidarity, a warning strike started at 1000 and ended at 1200 in all of the region's enterprises and institutions with the exception of those whose operation must be maintained to ensure normal life of inhabitants and those which operate on a continual basis.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON PINKOWSKI-WALESA TALKS

LD220316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, Premier Jozef Pinkowski met again yesterday with representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity led by its chairman Lech Walesa.

Matters connected with shortening working hours were discussed. The government presented a proposal for two Saturdays off this year, as was published earlier, within the framework of a shorter 42.5-hour workweek, and repeated that achieving a 40-hour workweek will be one of the main objectives in subsequent years. In presenting the proposal the government takes into consideration the real assessment of the complex economic situation of the country and the concern for the market supply and for protecting the society's standard of living.

The representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity presented their own variant which provides for a 41.5-hour workweek. The government proposed that experts from both sides compare variants and calculate the results of the Solidarity proposal in relation to society's standard of living. The Solidarity representatives stated that protest strikes have been announced and demanded that Saturday, 24 January, be considered a day off. The government representatives stated that in view of the previous declaration of three Saturdays off in January the introduction of another Saturday off is groundless and will prevent the implementation of production tasks provided for January. At the same time they drew attention to Solidarity's inadmissible abuse of the right to strike while imposing its own view concerning Saturdays off and confirmed that next Saturday will be a normal working day in accordance with earlier decisions.

It was stressed that disturbances in production caused by strikes will considerably influence the destabilization of life in the country, the production situation of enterprises and will make the living conditions of the population more difficult. The government maintains that the talks on shortening working hours should be continued.

Simultaneously, the government proposed the formation of a permanent mixed commission composed of government and Solidarity representatives for systematic discussion and control of the implementation of agreements and for examining current issues.

This was the text of the communique issued by the government spokesman on yesterday's meeting between Premier Pinski and the representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity led by its Chairman Lech Walesa.

LABOR VICE-MINISTER VIEWS SHORTENING WORKING HOURS

LD220934 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP)--Vice-Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Piotr Karpiuk said the issue of shortening worktime is an urgent matter. The government draft programme on worktime cut, submitted for social consultations in trade unions, should be assessed and solutions found at least for the current year.

In a TV interview tonight Vice-Minister Karpiuk said the introduction of all Saturdays off would mean a shortening of worktime by over 9 percent as compared with 1980 and by 7 per cent in relation to the government alternate programme. Detailed estimates of the socio-economic effects of the introduction of either of the programmes have been submitted for consideration both to the Solidarity National Consultative Commission and the branch unions Consultative Commission.

We are for an agreement on the issue to be reached very quickly, an agreement taking into account the current situation in the country and the needs of the nation. All programmes of economic stabilization and undertaking in the sphere of social needs will be put in question if controversies over the issue of worktime, disputes and even lawlessness continue, he said. Asked about the realization of the government's obligations resulting from the social contract of last September Karpiuk mentioned drafts of legal acts submitted for consultations and said their evaluation should take time and consideration.

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION SUPPORTS RURAL TU REGISTRATION

Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish at 1200 GMT on 21 January carries a report on the 20 January meeting in Gdansk of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, which adds the following passage to the item published under the subhead "Readiness To Find 'Compromise'" on page G 4 of the 21 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT: "The meeting expressed support for registration of the Rural Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity. It was decided to proclaim 28 January a day of solidarity with fighting farmers and agricultural workers [rolnicy]."

POPE HOPES FOR PEACE, CALM FOR SOLIDARITY WORK

LD211842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II, referring to the recent visit paid by a Solidarity delegation to Italy, today expressed the hope that Solidarity will continue its work in peace and calm. My hopes for the country, said the pope, are linked with peace, equilibrium and a further development of events like that of the past few months.

MACH, SZYSZKA VIEW FREE SATURDAYS AT TU SESSION

LD212338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The first Consultative Assembly of the Coordinating Commission of the old unions, which dealt with the issue of free Saturdays, took place in Warsaw today. The critical [krytyczny] discussion, lasting many hours, opened with a speech delivered by Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Coordinating Commission. He stated, among other things, that the faulty informational procedures concerning decisions made by the government and the way in which the solutions that were adopted had been negotiated constituted the cause of disinformation of public opinion and of increased public tension around the problem of working on 10 January.

During today's proceedings, Stanislaw Mach, deputy premier, outlined the government's appraisal of the socioeconomic costs and the consequences of reducing working hours. According to preliminary calculations carried out by all ministries, the increase in the number of free Saturdays from two to four per month would mean, relative to the draft plan for this year, a decrease in industrial output to the value of some 2200 billion, including a decrease in market supplies to the value of 275 billion.

Touching upon accusations that the government was acting arbitrarily in making decisions and that it was not completely observing the principles of public consultations, the deputy premier stated that some of these opinions were correct and that the government was in agreement with these opinions. Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach also recognized that the government's draft document concerning reduction of working hours had been presented to the public for general discussion too late.

Those assembled adopted a joint communique which, among other things, defines their attitude toward the programs for reducing working hours. This document states that despite serious differences concerning detailed positions, the participants did agree that, among other things, what was necessary was to statutorily define the maximum target [docelowy] working norm per year on the basis of the 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek, free Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and unchanged leave time.

It was recognized that this solution was a target one. Agreement was expressed concerning the issue of its gradual introduction and it is suggested that 1 January 1983 should be agreed upon as the final deadline.

It was emphasized that an immediate introduction of all free Saturdays was impossible in the current socioeconomic situation. A demand was made that the government should recognize 10 January this year as being a work-free day and that an additional free day be granted to those who had worked on that day. The assembly does not approve of the method of resolving the question of free Saturdays by the government on the basis of making the working people face accomplished facts--a method that leads to unnecessary social tensions in the country.

If the discussion on the principles of reducing working hours goes on any longer it will result in an enhanced state of danger and unrest among workforces, a weakening of labor productivity and discipline.

Those assembled requested that the government should organize, by the end of January, a joint meeting with representatives of all trade unions concerning this issue. Those assembled sharply criticized the provisions of the draft law on trade unions, outlining a number of doubts and pointing to clear weaknesses and shortcomings of the preliminary draft.

GDANSK WRITERS URGE SUSPENSION OF STRIKE ACTION

LD212304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] In connection with the problem of free Saturdays and other controversial issues between the trade union movement and the government, the Gdansk writers, at their general meeting, issued a fervent appeal to the state authorities to refrain from taking decisions on matters of vital concern to the whole public without prior consultations with its representative bodies, including the Solidarity union. These bodies should be able to make their views publicly known. The appeal is also addressed to professional and social organizations and in particular to the Solidarity union. The appeal asks them to suspend strike action temporarily.

The Gdansk writers also appeal for a suspension of decisions both concerning free Saturdays and commencement of the strike action for a period of 1 month, until 21 February.

We appeal to the widest circles of society. We expect that our appeal will meet with support. Time thus gained will make it possible for all of us to acquaint ourselves better with the arguments advanced by the sides and to find ways in which conflicts can be resolved.

GOVERNMENT, TU GROUPS DISCUSS CONFLICTS, DEMANDS

Jelenia Gora Talks

LD220956 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] A five-member government commission led by Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Ludwik Ochocki has been staying in Jelenia Gora Voivodship for the last 2 days.

The commission arrived there at a request of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Jelenia Gora Voivodship. We have asked Leszek Zielinski to tell us about this visit.

[Begin recording] [Zielinski] I have asked Mr Andrzej Pisiak, deputy chairman of the Jelenia Gora MKZ, to give us a brief assessment of these talks.

[Pisiak] The commission led by under secretary of state in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, Citizen Ludwik Ochocki, arrived here at a request of representatives of the plants commission of the Solidarity founding committees from enterprises of our voivodship. The request was formulated by an MKZ delegation on 6 January in Warsaw and addressed to Deputy Premier Ozdowski.

Since the government commission was empowered merely to clarify the demands formulated 3 weeks ago and to report back to the deputy premier, and was not empowered to sign an agreement or participate in a plenary meeting of the enterprise representatives from this voivodship in order to give them necessary explanations and define the ministry's stance, we were forced to break off the talks on 21 January since in view of the above-mentioned commission powers the talks could only delay the settlement of our cause raised on 17 November.

The MKZ informed the government commission that it continues to await the arrival of a commission empowered to sign an agreement in the presence of representatives of the founding committees of our voivodship's Solidarity plants commission.

[Zielinski] Do you think that the meeting planned for today will take place in the present situation?

[Pisiak] The date of the meeting was fixed on 29 December; therefore the meeting will of course take place. [end recording]

Wloclawek Council on Demands

LD221048 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] An extraordinary session of the town People's Council devoted to analyzing the accusations and demands of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity addressed to the town authorities is taking place in Wloclawek. At the beginning the councillors acquainted themselves with the opinion of a mixed commission convened on the initiative of the chairman of the voivodship People's Council of Wloclawek, Edward Szymanski, in order to examine the bases [Zasadnosci] of these accusations. The commission, consisting of 10 persons and including councillors of the town People's Council and representatives of the MKZ Solidarity, acknowledged that a part of the accusations was justified. Then the discussion started. During today's session the councillors will define their attitude on this question by secret ballot.

The session in Wloclawek is attended by deputy chairman of the voivodship People's Council and the Democratic Party Voivodship Committee Chairman in Wloclawek Ewelina Szyszko and members of the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity in Wloclawek.

Commission to Nowy Sacz

LD212048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] A meeting was held at the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection in Warsaw between representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity of Malopolska region from Nowy Sacz and the commission appointed by the government. Among other things, a report was made by Solidarity representatives on, according to their opinion, irregularities which have appeared in the voivodship, including investments.

In order to discuss the problem a special commission is to go to Nowy Sacz. Questions discussed during the 2-day conference have been included in the protocol signed by the two sides. They consider it indispensable to deepen cooperation between regional administration and Solidarity in Nowy Sacz.

WALESA CONFIDENT OF SOLUTIONS TO 'MANY PROBLEMS'

LD201459 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 14 Jan 81 p 11

[Jas Gawronski 13 January interview with Polish Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa en route to Italy: "Winter Will Be Cold But We Will Find an Answer to All the Problems"]

[Text] On the aircraft from Warsaw to Rome, Lech Walesa could not conceal his excitement on this, his first visit outside Polish borders. At Okecie Airport, near the Polish capital, he was unable to take a step without being surrounded by crowds of people seeking autographs or a handshake. Policemen and customs officials let him and his group through without checking them. The only thing that they opened was the large wooden box containing a model of the Gdansk monument. It is Solidarity's gift to the pope. Until the last moment there were uncertainties surrounding the visit on account of the not very calm situation in Poland. We asked Walesa, sitting next to his wife, the reason for these uncertainties.

"Some people did indeed have some reservations about the advisability of leaving now. I personally never doubted that we would leave. There were many doubters but there always are," he replied.

[Question] But surely even you must have been a little worried about leaving Poland at this moment which is so full of uncertainties and of problems to resolve.

[Answer] I do not consider the situation in Poland tense. In any case life is interesting when there are many problems to resolve. If there were not, it would be boring.

[Question] What is the aim of your meeting with the pope and what results do you expect from it?

[Answer] I cannot now forecast what results will emerge from it. I do not have in mind any specific results that I wish to achieve during this visit. But any meeting produces results--and of course this one too will be useful to my view of all the problems assailing us.

[Question] Do you not believe that Poland's allies, including the Soviet Union, which is still following events in Poland with concern, will be even more worried by your visit to Rome, interpreting it as an attempt to strengthen your position and that of Solidarity?

[Answer] I do not issue judgements on anyone and if others judge me that is their concern. I am going to make known the interests of my people, the Poles.

[Question] You said once that you are not afraid of the Soviet Union. Why?

[Answer] How can you be afraid of a friend? The friend himself would be offended if you were afraid of him and this is why I have never been afraid of friends. In any case, a solution based on force would be futile. Nobody will succeed in forcing us to work by using tanks, as some people have said. On the other hand, I am a practicing believer. It has been written that my people and I must pay for this: I will pay with my head held high. But I do not believe that we have reached that point because in fact we do not want much. We want to feel at home in our own country. What we do is aimed exclusively at enabling us to live better. We do not threaten anyone and nobody should feel threatened. We do not bother anyone or intervene against anyone. We are merely setting things straight somewhat in our own country.

[Question] This is your first visit to the West, abroad. In Italy you have been seen as one of the most famous figures of the moment. Have you ever considered what consequences this might have for you?

[Answer] You see, you must understand that I do everything that my conscience dictates to me, irrespective of whether I do so in our country or elsewhere, in Rome. I will always speak as I usually speak and in no other manner. This visit does not excite me, just as other things do not excite me. This is why I will portray things as I portray them in our country. Of course, I will bear in mind that I am abroad.

[Question] Is there any book or person that has had a particular influence on your development?

[Answer] No book. I repeat to you that I allow myself to be guided by my conscience. Then I observe life and this is why I am not subject to direct influences. Of course, since I can write I must have learned to do so somewhere and the same applies to reading. Therefore there is some influence but I allow myself to be guided principally by instinct and by my conscience.

[Question] What is the economic situation in Poland? Is it really so catastrophic?

[Answer] I am not in a position to assess our country's economic situation. But from what I hear, it does not seem so disastrous. You would have to know a great deal of data to be able to talk about the economic situation, to know how the national product is subdivided, which sectors are allocated too much and which too little. Since at present we are unable to know this information, it is difficult to define the real situation. One thing I do know is that if we succeed in reaching an understanding then we will share even the last crumb among us and will be happy. What counts is people's satisfaction, their internal happiness, which really is more important than external happiness. If we are inspired by the principle we will be prepared for any sacrifice.

[Question] When you return to Poland what will be the main problems which you will have to tackle in relations between Solidarity and the Polish Government?

[Answer] I am a little afraid of the winter. Indeed, it could be very cold in our country. What I mean is that there will be many problems but we will always be able to find solutions.

PINKOWSKI MEETS INDUSTRIAL TU OFFICIALS FOR TALKS

LD201726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski met today members of the Coordinating Commission of the industrial trade unions. The meeting concerned cooperation between the industrial trade unions and the government.

BRANCH TU COORDINATING COMMISSION VIEWS RATIONING

LD211012 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP)--A successive meeting of the Coordinating Commission of the branch unions was held here today. It was hosted by the main board of the Independent and Self-Governing Union of Labour Cooperative Employees and Invalid Cooperative Workers.

The commission adopted a stand on the main assumptions of rationing meat and its products, butter and sugar.

The commission also discussed various proposals on solving the problem of shortening working hours, to be presented to participants in the Consultative Assembly to debate together.

FINANCE MINISTER ON BUDGET, DEFENSE, SECURITY CUT

LD211451 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jan 81 p 4

[Ryszard Bilski interview with Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak: "What Should Be Subsidized?"--date and place not given]

[Text] On 19 December 1980 the Sejm adopted a provisional budget for the first quarter of 1981. This was the eighth time that this had happened in People's Poland. Such a provisional arrangement instead of a budget and plan in their final form has characteristically been adopted in periods of social and economic renewal.

[Question] Comrade Minister, if you were to describe this year's budget in a few sentences....

[Answer] I would say that this is decidedly a social budget, a budget subordinated to social needs to a greater extent than our previous budgets. It could be compared with a pump delivering a flow of money to society since expenditure is to rise as much as 22 percent, mainly as a result of implementing the agreements achieved in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie, whereas revenue is increased by just under 1 percent.

Money and Goods

[Question] This means that it is an inflationary budget....

[Answer] Unless appropriate steps are taken, inflationary features could indeed become predominant.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that we have gone back to the concept of completely independent people's council budgets. Government restrictions and instructions have been eliminated with respect to the use of budget funds by people's councils.

[Question] Funds saved in past years and deposited in the Polish National Bank [Narodowy Bank Polski] have been used to balance the budget. What is their real value? Are they covered by goods?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the sum total of means of payment in circulation this year in the entire economic sphere will be greater than the value of goods and services, assuming that prices and charges remain unchanged. Therefore, we have to take into account the possibility that the economic imbalance will increase further, to a greater extent than in the past year. This is to be expected in a situation where national revenue does not increase, whereas the sum total of the community's income in money terms does increase considerably.

Our most important social and economic task is to take all possible steps and make all possible efforts to reduce a deficit amounting to 2250-300 billion, first of all, by increasing production, for which favorable conditions must be created. Since the beginning of the year new principles of management have been adopted in industry. As you know, the wage fund has been made dependent on the amount of output sold, which will be assessed in terms of net output, that is, after the cost of materials used is deducted.

The more materials and energy are saved and the higher productivity becomes, the higher both individual enterprises' profits and social benefits will be.

[Question] As a result of the fact that the funds saved and deposited with the Polish National Bank in past years are to be used to help defray state expenditure, the scope for credit will be reduced. Is an increase in the cost of credit to be expected?

[Answer] The interest rate for enterprises is already quite high--it amounts to 6-8 percent. It is quite generally believed that production costs in enterprises increase as a result and that banks charge too much. Therefore, we considered the possibility of reducing the interest rate but in view of the present circumstances this plan had to be postponed.

Only Selected Goods

This year, on the one hand credit facilities are to be reduced--because the scale of investment will be considerably reduced--and on the other more means of payment will be needed to pay wages, which are increasing more rapidly than the value of production. Even though we are aware of the many negative consequences of such a step, we will most probably have to decide on issuing a larger amount of so-called bank and ready money which, even though not covered by goods and services, will enable us to ensure a more or less normal and--let us hope--more rational production. Furthermore, income derived from advance payments made with a view to purchasing some industrial products, from increased savings resulting from a higher interest rate on deposits and from the introduction of specific taxes on luxury goods will contribute to the budget. In addition, budget subsidies with respect to nonbasic commodities will gradually be withdrawn.

[Question] The view has been expressed--and this is what some deputies believe--that the budget is becoming increasingly unintelligible with every passing year, mainly because of a relative increase in subsidies.

[Answer] It is true that subsidies for production and services in the socialist economic sector have been increasing very rapidly. They will be some 26 percent higher than last year. Nearly 50 per cent (2409 billion) of all subsidies (nearly 2900 billion) go to the food industry.

The fact that the prices paid for agricultural products at purchasing centers increased at the end of last year, whereas retail prices have remained unchanged, has contributed to this big increase in subsidies. The budget must close this gap. At the same time, imports of foodstuffs which, as we know, are the most costly goods in the world, have been increasing.

[Question] According to public opinion, excessively high subsidies impair the natural mechanisms of rational management and initiative and increase disproportions in people's income.

[Answer] I agree because, after all, budget subsidies are also made up of zlotys earned by people earning relatively low wages and having lower incomes, whereas subsidized products and services are purchased and used also by people earning higher wages. Personally, I feel sure that people in higher income groups profit from subsidies more. Subsidies should not be used to help to finance the most essential and basic social needs, which should be financed, let us say, directly. An excessively developed system of subsidies must be seen as a weakness in any budget.

As a result of subsidies, we have simply ceased to take many expenses into account and we no longer consider at every turn whether a specific expenditure of money--even if only a small one--is justified. Yet that is what societies much richer than ours do.

We are working on a plan for reducing subsidies. First of all, we intend to do away with subsidies for nonbasic commodities--for instance, it makes no sense to subsidize the production of motorcycles.

We realize that this will be no easy task....After all, we have been building up a subsidy system for decades.

[Question] In view of your remarks, the assumption that subsidies represent an important feature of the government's active social policy seems to be no longer valid.

[Answer] It is possible to some extent to implement some social aims with the help of subsidies provided, however, that such subsidies will also encourage the production of articles which we would like to supply to the population at a reduced price.

But I would like again to emphasize that subsidies can apply only to some selected goods. As I have already said, by subsidizing articles in daily use, we will also be subsidizing people in the higher income bracket.

It would be fairer to channel funds earmarked for subsidies direct to people in the lower income bracket and, as a result, enable them to purchase more expensive, nonsubsidized goods.

[Question] In general, public opinion assesses negatively not only subjective subsidizing (unremunerative enterprises) but also objective subsidizing. People usually--and rightly--associate any need for subsidies with bad management. I believe that it could be said that a climate of public disapproval of the present subsidy system has developed.

[Answer] Agreed, but with one provision. People criticize subsidies but only until they start feeling the effects of their withdrawal. For instance, there would probably be quite a public outcry if collective transportation ceased to be subsidized unless we devised some sensible way of compensating people.

[Question] To what extent is the budget burdened with expenditure connected with defense and the security service?

[Answer] The percentage involved is to be reduced from 7.9 percent last year to 6.9 percent this year.

More Rapidly Than Costs

[Question] Will higher expenditure provided for in the budget this year, especially for social purposes, really help to improve working and living conditions and the quality of services, for instance, with respect to the health service? Some doubts have arisen in this connection since a considerable proportion of the funds involved has been earmarked for wage increases and since it is also necessary to take increasing inflation into account.

[Answer] It was not only a question of increasing the amount of money to be spent. Problems connected with improving the quality of services had also to be determined. For instance, higher food norms are being introduced in hospitals. Furthermore, supplies of drugs to drugstores are to be improved and the amount of hospital bedclothes purchased is to be increased. Genuine improvement is also to take place in the educational and cultural spheres.

The amount of money spent for social purposes has been increasing at such a rate that it will be possible to "outdistance" both inflation and any cost increases. Furthermore, higher wages, which will account for an increase of more than 15 percent in expenditure, should also lead to improving the quality of work.

SUPPLY PROBLEMS FORCE WARSAW PRESS TO CUT BACK

LD212050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The Ruch enterprise announces that during the first quarter of this year only TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY will appear 6 days a week. The other dailies will appear on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. This is the result of deepening difficulties in the production and supplies of printing paper. Ruch is doing everything possible to restore normal output of the daily press as soon as possible.

NO IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN MARKET CONDITIONS THIS YEAR

LD211944 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP)--Everything indicates that this year will bring no substantial improvement in the extremely grave situation in the market, even if the shortfalls are made up by imported goods. The "looming inflation" is a dangerous phenomenon not only from the economic, but also from the social point of view. As preventive measures, economists are suggesting that more active use be made of mechanisms which stimulate the economy, preferably in an organized form.

The government is taking measures aimed at stimulating the economy. The problem essentially thus boils down to a search for means of reducing purchasing pressure on the food market. The rationing system does not eliminate this problem or at any rate its economic aspect. The need exists to channel the money which has until now been allocated for meat, sugar and butter into another "stream".

In this context the question of introducing as soon as possible down payments on cars and other goods in short supply assumes particular importance. The next question that should be examined in detail is that of a national loan.

Each zloty allocated to wage raises must be accompanied by a real increase in labor productivity and--which is connected to it--an increase in quantity and improvement in the quality of output. The chief idea behind this year's plan is to keep consumption at an attainable level, even at the price of putting the brakes on economic development. Proof on this is the sharp drop in capital investment.

FARM ANIMALS NUMBER HIGHER ON STATE FARMS

LD211004 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The executive of the voivodship party committee in Zielona Gora discussed today the fulfillment of social proposals and demands, the results of the registration of farm animals and the preparations for the ninth congress. The executive expressed its concern for a slow examination of proposals by the central authorities.

The registration of farm animals has declined in number of the following: cattle by 3.8 percent; pigs, by over 5 percent; and sheep by over 6 percent. The number of cattle and pigs increased on the state farms; as did the number of cattle at production cooperatives. There was a great simultaneous decline in the individual sector and in agricultural circles.

FOOD MINISTRY ANNOUNCES INDUSTRIAL POTATO PRICE HIKE

LD212034 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] We have been informed by the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases that on the motion of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and the Union of Producers of Root Crops, beginning today the price of industrial potatoes produced last year has been raised to 2400 for 100 kg of potatoes.

Suppliers of industrial potatoes who have been paid the lower prices will receive the necessary supplement.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY WANTS CONSERVATIVE PARTY ELEMENTS OUT

LD211018 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 21 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP)--The supremacy of the party as a political organization and the ideological aims of building socialism are the reason why the conservative element must be weeded out of the PUWP. Moreover, conservative forces in the party are not worth much in the political, moral and civil aspects.

The moral rebirth of the party and nation will allow for more discipline, for carrying out national goals, for sacrifices in order to reach the other side of the coming 2-3-year period, during which, for economic reasons, we will have to do without many things, wrote today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY in an article titled "Capacity For Leadership"--a voice in the debate proceeding the 9th PUWP Congress.

The hesitant and conservative attitude of some party and administration activists makes the job easier for the enemies of socialism. Putting off the realization of the process of renewal deepens mistrust and the lack of confidence among the working class and the rest of the nation, mistrust which had true foundations.

The tough economic situation, the style of government and the weakness of the ideological offensive made it possible for antisocialist forces to enter the scene.

The party must be more dynamic in verifying the true value of its members, managing personnel and programme. The new Solidarity trade union must start reconstructing economic stability and social order in Poland.

Let this crisis be the last. Neither the nation nor the party can afford another one, neither can our allies, who understand the complexity of the international situation and try to give us aid, even at the cost of worsening the domestic situation, ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

GDANSK COMMISSION ON 'CLEANSING' PARTY RANKS

LD181516 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Within the framework of the discussions preceding the Ninth PZPR Congress, we are publishing from GLOS WYBRZEZA a summary of the theses prepared by the working group of the Gdansk Voivodship pre-congress commission:

On the agenda of the day is the painful problem of cleansing party ranks of individuals who have lost their honesty, who gave in to the temptations of the easy life, who dirtied themselves with corruption.

The party is facing an extremely difficult task. We are faced with a difficult struggle for restoring the nation's trust in the party.

Taking part in this struggle must be only those who, despite the defeats and mistakes, despite great pressures, have not lost their confidence in socialism and in the party's morality, which will enable it to regain the lost trust.

This can be done through an open admission of mistakes, digging out the reasons, analyzing the conditions which created them; and through in-depth discussion of ways and means of eliminating mistakes.

RADOM PARTY COMMITTEE TO PURGE DISHONEST OFFICIALS

LD210936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] A plenary session of the party voivodship committee in Radom discussed yesterday the tasks of the voivodship party organization before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

It was stated that in the near future the party voivodship committee in Radom will carry out an in-depth analysis of personnel usefulness at all levels of the economy in the region. The party will continue to purge itself of the people who are dishonest, opportunist or who break the principles of social cooperation.

The committee also examines the events of June 1976. It stressed the reasonable attitude demonstrated at that time by the authorities in resolving the conflict.

CHELM VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEMBERS FORCED TO RESIGN

LD221230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Summary] A countrywide discussion before the coming party congress continues in basic party organizations. In Chelm Voivodship much time in the discussion is devoted to agricultural problems.

"The party organization in Chelm Voivodship counts 20,000 members and candidate-members. Further consolidation of ranks can be observed at a majority of these organizations. The general watchword is: Not the quantity but the quality of cadres is decisive for the party's strength. Therefore some people must leave the party. In Chelm Voivodship 172 members had to leave the party."

SD OFFICIAL URGES DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDES FOR EVERYONE

LD211502 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP)--Piotr Stefanski, vice-chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, vice-marshal of the Sejm, told ZYCIE WARSZAWY that "guarantees protecting us from a return of autocratic methods are of fundamental importance in preventing a repetition of periodical political crises in our country. Without them, after some time renewal and democracy may again turn into a facade. It happened after 1956 and the same thing repeated after 1970. Conclusions must be drawn from that at last."

"One of the guarantees of democracy are simply democrats. Democracy without democrats is an empty word. Poland has magnificent democratic traditions but she has always been short of democrats. Democrats are not the people who shout out democratic slogans but the people who can hear others, who reckon with the reasoning of fellow citizens, are open, tolerant, ready to honestly respect the will of the majority. They are the people who are selfless in the public service and guide themselves by the sense of the public good. This is a matter of morality and political culture, a matter of character and adherence to long-tested principles.

Communists and members of the Peasant Party, members of the Democratic Party and people with no party affiliation--all should be democrats. The more democrats, the stronger the guarantees for our socialist democracy," Stefanski concluded.

LAY CULTURE SOCIETY DISCUSSES SOCIALIST RENEWAL

AU161100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Jan 81 p 2

[PAP report: "The Society for Promotion of Lay Culture in the Process of Renewal"]

[Text] The 8 January Warsaw plenary session of the main administration of the Society for Promotion of Lay Culture discussed the society's tasks in the process of the country's socialist renewal.

The plenum discussion touched upon the society's activities and sweeping problems of the country's sociopolitical life. The most important views expressed by society's members were:

--The crisis of the past few years has not been a crisis of Marxist theory and the value of socialism, but a crisis of policy. The crucial role in overcoming that crisis falls to the functionaries of the society as an organization that propagates Marxist philosophy.

--Tolerance must be the general principle observed by the society with regard to the religious institutions in Poland. At the same time, attempts to curb the freedom to choose a world outlook must be resolutely opposed.

-- Society is an autonomic organization vis-a-vis political organizations and supports the party's activities in educating the people in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles.

--The schools must remain lay institutions and should provide conditions for a conscious choice of a world outlook. The society must defend the lay character of schools and should work more militantly and more effectively in educational centers.

--It is urgently necessary to renew cooperation with the youth movement and trade unions.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE COMMENTARY VIEWS CENSORSHIP

AU220830 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 19 Jan 81 p 1

["MOS" commentary: "Around Censorship"]

[Text] As the elected chairman of the Polish Writers Union, in his speech on 29 December Jan Jozef Szczepanski said that even the best act on censorship would not be able to please creators because the very principle of censorship goes against their aspirations. This applies to all citizens entitled to freedom of speech and of the press, guaranteed under the Constitution. In that light, in the best of cases censorship is a necessary evil and acts aimed at its restriction do not necessarily have good results. The restriction and precise specification of the competence of the organs controlling publications and shows constituted one of the key clauses of the Gdansk agreement.

On 14 January, Prof Jerzy Bafia, government spokesman and minister of justice, and the ministry's experts held their last meeting with representatives of the Coordinating Committee of Creative and Scientific Societies under Prof Klemens Szaniawski; with representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity under, successively, Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Jan Jozef Lipski; and with the voluntary authors of the draft act on the control of publications and public shows, who acted as committee and Solidarity experts. During the 6 weeks, a number of plenary sessions and working conferences of experts were held. They adopted a joint text of the draft that is to be presented to the Sejm. In some essential points, no agreement has been reached, and the versions proposed will remain as alternatives.

Nonetheless, the draft is a significant step forward in comparison with the version presented by the Ministry of Justice in November 1980. It has more precisely formulated the key Article 2 concerning matters subject to censorship; that is, the scope of activity of the Office For the Control of Publications and Public Shows. However, there are still substantial differences on this point. In the Ministry of Justice version, "freedom of speech and the press must not be used... 2) Against the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic; 3) Against the alliances and other important interests of the Polish People's Republic..." while in the version proposed by the volunteer team, the corresponding clauses of Article 2 says: "Freedom of speech and the press must not be used...2) To call for the overthrow of the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic; 3) Against the alliances concluded by the Polish People's Republic." The essential point is that the latter version replaces a more extensible notion with a concrete term that allows the Supreme Administrative Court to rule if a text impeached by censorship infringed upon the regulation. The inclusion in the index of a definition as vague as "other important international interests of the Polish People's Republic" arouses objections among journalists.

The acceptance of the long list of publications and public shows fully exempted from initial censorship is significant achievement. The public demands to expand the list.

No agreement has been reached regarding the subordination of censorship. The Ministry of Justice regards it as a governmental organ while the public side opts for subordinating it to the Sejm. We have reported on the pleas concerning this issue. It only remains to add that during the debates of Sejm commissions, many deputies, including several lawyers and experts, adhered to the opinion represented by the Coordinating Committee and Solidarity.

On the other hand, decisions have been adopted concerning the deadlines binding censorship offices and the appeal procedure, including legal action against the censor's decisions in the Supreme Administrative Court. The public side opposes the inclusion in the act of the penal rule calling for 3 months in jail or a fine of 25,000 for breaking the act's regulations.

The Coordinating Committee and Solidarity propose to settle questions concerning bringing in and disseminating in Poland publications issued abroad, questions that have to date been subject to the decisions of customs offices, and to fix in the act the author's right to mark in the text the censor's interference.

The draft act provides a chance to change policy in the sphere of control over publications and public shows through eliminating fussy notes and subjective censorship. Its final shape is up to the Sejm. We hope that the Sejm will make its decision taking into account the need for democratization in all spheres of our life and the interests of Polish culture.

BARTOSIEWICZ VISITS MOSCOW, HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

LD211926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, minister of power industry and atomic energy, has paid a visit to Moscow. He held talks there with members of the board of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the Ministry of Power Machine Building.

Issues connected with the further development of the Polish power industry and Polish-Soviet cooperation in the field were discussed. Matters affecting the construction of a transmission line from Khmelnitskaya nuclear electric power station to Rzeszow and supplies of Soviet equipment for our new power stations were the main issues under discussion.

Minister Bartosiewicz paid a visit to the Dubna international nuclear research center where he had a meeting with Polish scientists employed there.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ATTACKS FRG GROUP ON AID PROPOSAL

LD161008 Warsaw PAP in English 0229 GMT 16 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (PAP)--In a report from Bonn, ZYCIE WARSZAWY's correspondent Zbigniew Ramotowski related today the proposals by West German Neo-Nazi group "Oder-Neisse Aktion" to "help Poland by making West German credits for this country conditional on various economic and political provisions that would reinstate German rule in the so-called Eastern territories in Poland".

Ramotowski remarked that "it is hard to remain neutral to such a provocative act, an act of anti-Polish [word indistinct] and despise, is a consecutive attempt at destroying the climate in Europe".

The "Oder-Neisse Aktion" organization does not act in a vacuum. It is [word indistinct] of the long revanchist [words indistinct] directly or indirectly such claims by various organizations of ill repute to the demands backed [words indistinct] "revanchism", "expelled" and the program of Christian Democrat parties and the anachronisms in the legal-political doctrine of the FRG--the so-called legal revanchism of the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Yet it is not so much as [words indistinct] as the fact that such an organization is allowed to exist and advocate its ideology with impunity that arouses a critical reflection.

"The silence of the German public opinion is a telling, gloomy commentary in itself."

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES FRG TELEVISION SERIES

LD192236 Hamburg DPA in English 1239 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (DPA)--The Polish party organ TRYBUNA LUDU today described the series planned by German television ARD, "Flight and Expulsion", as a continuation of the "smear campaign" against relations between the Federal Republic and Poland.

The paper stated that this is to be used to try to obscure the extent of the crimes of the Nazi rule in Poland. The program contradicted the spirit and letter of the German-Polish agreements concluded 10 years ago.

The commentary stated that it was no accident that the television series was produced by one of the Federal Republic's most conservative broadcasting companies, Bavarian Radio, the station of Franz-Josef Strauss' land.

Bavarian Radio will transmit the 3-part series in an ARD program on 29 January and on 1 and 8 February.

PINKOWSKI RECEIVES VISITING KRUPP FOUNDATION HEAD

LD212104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Krupp Foundation supervisory board, is paying a visit to Poland at the invitation of Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology. A group of advisers and experts is accompanying him. Issues of scientific-technological cooperation between the foundation and Polish scientific centers have been examined. These pertain, in particular, to coal enrichment [uszlachetnianie] and to joint research and organizational measures in this field. Berthold Beitz was received by Premier Jozef Pinkowski today.

KANIA RECEIVES NEW GDR ENVOY, PRAISES RELATIONS

LD151524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan (ADN)--First secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, today received in Warsaw newly appointed GDR Ambassador to Poland Horst Neubauer, for a discussion.

The ambassador conveyed warmest greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Stanislaw Kania expressed his thanks for the greetings, which he reciprocated equally warmly, and praised the close friendly relations between the PZPR and SED and between the two neighboring socialist countries.

KANIA CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION TO POST

FL161146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] A message of congratulations has been sent to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, on his reelection to the post at the Second PCC Congress, by the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania. The top Polish leader voiced wishes for strengthening ties between his country and Cuba based on socialist internationalism.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981 SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD162004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Poland and India concluded in Delhi today a trade agreement for the 1981-85 period, and a trade protocol has been signed for 1981. The total value of this year's trade exchange will amount approximately \$260 million. The multi-year agreement envisages the further development of Polish-Indian cooperation in the sphere of power engineering, coal mining and the maritime economy. Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, who heads the Polish delegation, was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM BRIEF VISIT TO BULGARIA

AU211800 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, this evening returned to the fatherland from the friendly visit he paid to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Upon arriving at the border point of Giurgiu, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met, as well as when he departed, with the same warm feelings by thousands of Giurgiu residents who, through ovations and cheers reasserted their adherence to the party policy of the fatherland's multifaceted development and of improving the living standard of the working people, and to the foreign policy practiced by our party and state leader designed to contribute to establishing an atmosphere of peace, cooperation and understanding throughout the world. Those present chanted for minutes on end "Ceausescu-RCP" and the "Ceausescu and the people," wishing the party secretary general on the eve of his birthday long life and work energy to the benefit and happiness of all our people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by Comrade Vasile Musat, first secretary of the Ilfov County party committee and chairman of the county People's Council, and by other representatives of the local party and state bodies. A group of Pioneers and young people dressed in national costumes offered the party secretary general flowers. Amidst cheers, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took leave of the Giurgiu residents and left for Bucharest.

Upon arriving in front of the party Central Committee headquarters, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Virgil Trofin, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Marin Radoi, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter and Marin Vasile.

EDUCATIONAL TALKS HELD WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

AU201256 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (AGERPRES)--During their visit to the USSR, the Romanian delegation led by Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction, conducted talks with A.A. Bulgakov, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational Technical Training, M.A. Prokofyev, minister of public education, and V.R. Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

During the talks the two sides exchanged comprehensive and useful experience regarding the organization of education in the two countries.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH BULGARIA ON RAW MATERIALS

AU161940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 16, Ion Patan, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control, received Todor Todorov, deputy minister of supply and state reserves of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chairman for Bulgaria of the Romanian-Bulgarian sub-commission in charge of raw materials resources, now in Bucharest to attend the first session of that sub-commission which adopted the programme of collaboration in that domain for the 1981-1985 five-year plan period.

During the talks approached were questions regarding the development and expansion of collaboration in the field of raw materials.

RCP CONGRATULATES PCI ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU220917 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 21 Jan 81 p 6

[RCP Central Committee message to the Italian Communist Party Central Committee on its 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee, Rome

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of all Romanian communists and working people, we take great pleasure in conveying to you and to all Italian communists warm, fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the PCI's establishment.

Our party and Romania's communists particularly appreciate the traditional struggle of the Italian communists and follow your intensive activities in all areas of social and political life to defend the working people's basic interests, to renew Italian society, and to map out a creative revolutionary strategy and tactics. They value the PCI's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, to a new policy of complete equality among all the states, to adopting specific measures of military disengagement and disarmament, and to a new world economic and political order.

The PCI has actively contributed to developing solidarity among communist and workers parties, to achieving a new type of unity, to enforcing unwavering respect for each party's economy and inalienable right to independently decide on its domestic and international policies. The PCI has made praiseworthy efforts to promote extensive cooperation among all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, the cause of peace and national freedom, and detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

On the great anniversary of the Italian communists, we want to reassert our profound satisfaction with the good relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity that are successfully developing in numerous areas between the RCP and the PCI. A vital contribution was made to expanding those fraternal relations, based on esteem, trust and comradely understanding, by fruitful meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Enrico Berlinguer.

We are convinced that these relations will further develop in the future in the interests of the Romanian and Italian peoples and of the cause of social progress, socialism, peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear comrades, we wish you increasingly greater successes in your work aimed at promoting the interests of the Italian people, of peace, security and cooperation on our continent, and of the cause of social progress in the world.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN GIOSAN VISITS BRITAIN

AU152028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] London, 15 Jan (AGERPRES)--During the official visit he is paying to Great Britain, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, conducted talks with Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, speaker of the House of Lords, George Thomas, speaker of the House of Commons, and with other members of the British Parliament, with Peter Blaker, minister of state for foreign office, and Jerry Wiggin, minister of state, agriculture, fisheries and food.

During the interviews the good relations of many-sided cooperation between Romania and Great Britain were highlighted and the joint wish was expressed to further develop the relations between the governments and parliaments of the two countries.

Meeting With Thatcher

AU201455 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain, today received Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, warm greetings were extended to the British prime minister together with best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for well-being and peace to the British people.

Expressing thanks for the message, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher asked the guest to convey cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for prosperity and success to the Romanian people.

In a cordial atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Romanian-British relations of cooperation in all fields of common interest in the spirit of understandings concluded at the highest level. They expressed their common desire to expand those relations fully in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and British peoples and of the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

FINANCIAL COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH FRANCE

Talks With Burtica

AU171859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jan (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade of Romania, had an interview on January 17 with the delegation of the Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole of Paris, led by J. Lallement, director-general, now visiting Romania.

Problems related to the development of the economic and financial collaboration between the two countries, of cooperation between relevant institutions in Romania and France were discussed.

Talks With Niculescu

AU201255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Jan (AGERPRES)--Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received on January 20 the delegation of Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole, led by its director-general, Jacques Lallement.

During the interview questions were approached regarding the development of financial-banking relations between the Romanian relevant bodies and the French bank, as well as aspects of the development of the Romanian-French economic relations.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI RECEIVES DEFENSE MINISTER OLTEANU

AU202045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jan (AGERPRES)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri was called on by Major-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of Romania, now on an official visit to Sudan.

During the interview President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri eulogised the ever ascending evolution of the Romanian-Sudanese bilateral relations on multiple planes, Romania's principled, constant stand in the international arena.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

AU191433 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and president of the National Council of Working People [NCWP] today is chairing a plenary session of the NCWP. Upon entering the radio-television hall where the plenary session is being held, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by numerous Bucharest inhabitants who cheered him at length. The participants in the session also welcomed the party secretary general warmly and enthusiastically chanted "Ceausescu-RCP".

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was joined at the plenary session presidium by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Virgil Trofin, ministers, members of the NCWP and other cadres employed in the economy.

The plenary session was opened by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The session unanimously adopted the following agenda:

--Report on the fulfillment of the 1980 socioeconomic development plan and major plan tasks for 1981;

--Report on measures taken by ministries, centrals and enterprises to implement the decisions of the higher party leadership on reducing consumption of raw and other materials, energy and fuel, and on reconditioning of recoverable resources;

--Program for organizing general meetings of working people designed to review 1980 activities;

--NCWP working plan for the January-December 1981 period;

--Endorsement of representation norms for delegation to the congress of working people employed in industry, construction and transport;

--Endorsement of draft theses of the congress of working people employed in industry, construction and transport;

--Endorsement of agenda and date of congress of working people employed in industry, construction and transport.

The plenary session continues.

Plenum Ends

AU201934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Jan (AGERPRES)--The plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People of Romania, that proceeded in Bucharest for two days, came to an end on January 20.

Together with the party's general secretary, the plenary meeting was attended by Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, other party and state leaders of Romania.

On the second day the plenum debated the problems included in the agenda. Numerous participants made addresses.

On the occasion, important measures were examined and set for the fulfillment in the best of conditions of the plan tasks for 1981 and of the programmes of socio-economic development of the country in the new quinquennium.

The speakers addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, on his forthcoming birthday, wishes of long life, good health and power to work.

Then, representatives of the foreign and home trade, of other ministries and economic and social sectors advanced the application for the respective sectors' admission to the National Council of Working People.

Submitted to vote, the applications were granted.

The plenum then endorsed the report on the fulfillment of the plan of socio-economic development in 1980 and the main tasks of the plan for 1981, as well as the report on cutting down the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials, energy, fuel, and turning to use the reusable resources.

Likewise, the plan of organization of the working people's general meetings and the plan of activity of the National Council of Working People in 1981 were endorsed.

Then, the rules of representation of the delegates to the congress of working people's councils were approved, with the amendments made following the debates.

The plenum endorsed the draft theses of the congress of the working people's councils, improved with the observations resulted from debates, and decided that they should be released.

The plenum decided the convening of the second congress of working people's councils over May 21-23, 1981, with the following agenda:

- The single national plan of socio-economic development of Romania in 1981-1985;
- Report on the activity of the National Council of Working People for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks resulting from the single national plan of economic and social development in 1976-1980, for the firm application of the new economic and financial mechanism, the improvement of the working class self-management and the strengthening of self-administration;
- The programme of application of the gains of the technico-scientific revolution in all branches of the national economy, the intensification of the technical progress, the updating and renewal of production in the 1981-1985 quinquennium;
- The programme of more marked rise in labour productivity, of cutting down material and production expenditures with a view to raising the efficiency of the entire economic activity;
- The programme of raising the living standard, both material and spiritual, of the working people, and the continuous improvement of the quality of life over 1981-1985;
- The approval of the theses of the congress of working people's councils;
- The formation of the National Council of Working People.

The participants then endorsed the resolution of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People.

Warmly welcomed, Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S INAUGURAL SPEECH

LD212042 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The inaugural speech by the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan does not give cause for great conclusions. The majority of Americans were more attracted by what was happening in front of the Capitol than the content of Reagan's speech. The liberation of the U.S. diplomats who had been taken hostage did not diminish the ceremony, but this act--the transfer of power from the previous president to the new one--was a brighter one to a certain extent. However, although much remains to be said and written about the hostages, as of today, the first day of Reagan's presidency, both America and the world will follow his domestic and foreign policy moves. Reagan enunciated some of them in his short inaugural speech. Reagan placed the war against inflation at the forefront, saying that this should lead to a revival of economic activity, reduced taxes and, as Reagan emphasized, a reduction in federal regulations, including a reduction in social funds. The less wealthy and poor sections of American society will not be pleased at all with this reduction in social funds.

The era of national renewal proclaimed by Reagan will be both long and difficult. It seems that the new President is also conscious of this. His call to all Americans to get down to work immediately might conditionally be interpreted as the start of a general mobilization of all disposable potentials aimed at realizing the basic aim of Reagan's ruling team and of the Republican Party, which is that the United States should become even more powerful and richer in the next 4 years, and that it should be unbeatable by everyone in every respect.

In harmony with such ambitions in the sphere of domestic development and prosperity are Reagan's plans in the sphere of U.S. foreign policy. Reagan has declared himself in favor of negotiations with everyone on everything, ready, as he says, even to make sacrifices, but not to surrender. An approach to negotiation formulated in this way, on which he evidently has the other superpower, the Soviet Union, in mind, assumes negotiation from a position of strength. In relation to America's allies Reagan introduced some novelties. He informs them that the United States will be loyal to them but that in return it demands the same. The brightest spot in the foreign policy part of Reagan's inaugural speech is, of course, that in which he says that the United States will not take advantage of the friendship of other countries at the expense of their sovereignty. If this means respect for the right of every country--regardless of differences or similarities in social systems--to decide autonomously on its own domestic development and foreign policy activities, this would, whatever the case, contribute to an improvement in the current international situation. Yugoslavia has always advocated good and friendly relations with the United States, and this is exactly what they are. There is no reason for us not to believe in a continued upward trend in Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation on the same bases on which cooperation between the two countries took place in the last 4 years. When we say this, we assume that the new U.S. administration led by Reagan will also behave toward Yugoslavia in the same way as the previous administration.

CUNHAL, PORTUGUESE PARTY DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Talks With Mojsov

AU211708 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today held talks with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Jose Casanova, member of the Central Committee Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party, participated in the talks.

In a lengthy, friendly talk the activities of the LCY and the Portuguese Communist Party in the domestic political field were discussed.

Cunhal set forth the views and positions of the Portuguese Communist Party on the situation in the country. Mojssov spoke about the basic directions of LCY activities in the field of developing the socioeconomic and political system or socialist self-management.

Views were also exchanged about certain international problems and about relations in the workers and communist movement. The need was stressed that the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and responsibility of each party and movement before its workers party and people should be strictly respected in relations among all democratic parties and movements.

Cooperation between the LCY and the Portuguese Communist Party was also discussed in the talks. In this connection, both sides stressed the desire and readiness to promote and expand cooperation.

Meeting With Vlaskevich

LD211138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, January 21 (TANJUG)--President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia Tihomir Vlaskalic today met with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by the party's general secretary, Alvaro Cunhal.

In the ensuing extensive and cordial talk they discussed current economic relations, the policy of economic stabilization, the development of the agro-industrial complex, particularly in the constituent Republic of Serbia, as well as the activities of the LCY in the further development of self-management socialist relations.

Delegation Departs

LD212226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--A Portuguese Communist Party delegation, headed by party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, left Yugoslavia today. The delegation visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the LCY Presidency, and conferred with a LCY delegation, headed by LCY Presidency President Lazar Mojssov.

REPORTAGE ON MINIC VISIT TO ANGOLA CONTINUES

Minic, SWAPO'S Nujoma Meet

LD211228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Luanda, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in Luanda today met Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. Milos Minic is leading a LCY delegation which is paying an official several-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

During their meeting, which lasted 1 hour and which was also attended by the SFRY ambassador in Luanda, Mimitrije Jasa Babic, an exchange of views on the situation in southern Africa, especially in Namibia, was carried out. Sam Nujoma provided a detailed explanation about the reasons which led to the failure of the recent Geneva conference on Namibia during which an agreement ought to have been reached with the South African racist regime on a date for the ceasefire and for the beginning of the decolonization of Namibia.

Nujoma informed Minic and members of the Yugoslav delegation that in Geneva South Africa had continued with its tactics of procrastination regarding the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia and that following the failure of these negotiations SWAPO will step up armed struggle in Namibia together with a parallel intensification of diplomatic activity with a view to reaching an agreement with the racist regime through negotiations.

During the talks Milos Minic confirmed Yugoslavia's readiness to go on rendering all aid and support for the consolidation of the SWAPO liberation struggle and for all future initiatives to find a solution to this problem through diplomatic channels. Minic also recalled that SWAPO enjoyed the support of nonaligned countries which in recent years, at their meetings in UN and other international organizations, had stressed (the justice) of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia led by SWAPO. At the end of the meeting Sam Nujoma informed the members of the Yugoslav delegation that SWAPO representatives would go to New Delhi to the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries due to be held in the first half of February so as to inform this meeting of the real reasons for the failure of the talks in Geneva and also to ask for concrete material and other help to intensify their struggle.

Minic Meets Dos Santos

LD221110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0911 GMT 22 Jan 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jan (TANJUG)--Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour President and President of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos and League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency member Milos Minic yesterday evening assessed as favourable the development of traditionally good relations between the two parties and between Yugoslavia and Angola. In general, Dos Santos and Minic noted the existence of great possibilities for expanding cooperation between the two countries, particularly in economic relations.

Dos Santos and Minic also discussed current international questions. Particularly those of interest to non-aligned countries.

In this context, President dos Santos expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation, particularly in southern Africa. He also underlined the grave consequences felt in Angola due to the unsolved Namibian question and aggressive raids undertaken from Namibian territory on Angola by the South African racist regime.

Yesterday evening, closing talks were held between the LCY and MPLA-Party of Labour delegations. The delegations were headed by Milos Minic and MPLA Politbureau member and Central Committee organisational secretary Lusio Lara, respectively. International problems and relations between the two parties were discussed in detail during the talks.

VASILJEVIC MEETS PLO MISSION CHIEF AL-KHATIB

AU211528 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday, Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Presidium and president of the Section for International Cooperation and Relations with Foreign Countries of the SAWPY Federal Conference, received Ibrahim al-Khatib, chief of the PLO Political Mission in Belgrade.

In a frank and friendly talk Al-Khatib informed Vasiljevic about the latest development of the situation in the region and about the PLO position. On the occasion, Zivan Vasiljevic also stressed Yugoslavia's consistent and continuous support for the Palestinian people in realizing its justifiable aspirations under the PLO leadership, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative.

Further cooperation between the SAWPY and the PLO was particularly emphasized in the talk.

FEC RAISES TAX ON GASOLINE, CONSUMER GOODS

AU221002 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] According to the announcement of the Federal Executive Council, new retail prices of oil products, cigarettes and some other consumer goods will come into effect today. Prices have increased on the basis of the bill to amend and supplement the turnover tax law on the sale of goods and services that was adopted by the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces last night.

The retail price of 98 octane gasoline is now 26 dinars per liter and that of 86 octane is 24 dinars per liter. These prices include the contribution to the road tax. The price of diesel oil is now uniform and amounts to 22 dinars per liter. The turnover tax on diesel oil will not be paid by those operating the railroad, maritime, river and lake transportation and those operating public city transport and suburban public transport. Tax concessions will also be granted to the organizations of associated labor in agriculture. Fuel oil for households will be sold at 13 dinars per liter.

The new retail prices of cigarettes are as follows: Kent 26 dinars, Milde Sorte 20 dinars, Extra Drina 20 dinars, Bond 17 dinars, Drina 14.50 dinars, Norava 12.80 dinars, Zeta 10.90 dinars, Ibar 9.40 dinars and Sava 7.30 dinars per pack.

The turnover tax on consumer goods, that is primarily on products made from nonmetallic minerals, metals, timber, the chemical industry and paper and on electrical equipment and building materials was increased from 14 percent to 17.40 percent. The turnover tax on beer increased 10 percent and on natural brandy 5 percent. The turnover tax on alcoholic drinks containing more than 50 percent of domestic raw materials and producer goods increased 11 percent.

The turnover tax on perfumes, cosmetics and toiletries and on products made of reptile skins and natural furs is now 75 percent. Carpets containing more than 120,000 knots per square meter, products made of gold and other precious metals, watches, ship and boat motors, ornaments and natural precious stones and pearls are also subject to an increased turnover tax. The turnover tax on coffee, dishwashers and cut crystal glass has also been increased.

TRADE UNION REPORT ASSESSES 1980 ACTIVITIES

LD211552 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 21 Jan 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav trade unions have assessed as successful their influence in federal institutions such as the government and the Assembly.

In a report of the Trade Union Presidency on last year's activity, submitted to the Trade Union Council yesterday, it is said that trade union members successfully participated in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, as well as in the adoption of the five-year plan for the country's development.

The most important task of the trade unions in this year is said to be participation in the preparations for the 3rd congress of self-managers.

The congress, which will be held next June, should reaffirm positive experiences of self-management and point to possibilities of overcoming the causes which hold back a speedier development of self-management in Yugoslavia.

In the part of the report on international activities trade union officials emphasized that last year contacts with 213 foreign counterparts were realized.

Last year the Yugoslav trade unions were the host to the world trade union conference on development, which was attended by 129 trade union delegations.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CIVIL DEFENSE

LD211814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. Within the framework of the preparations for a session of the LCY Central Committee envisaged by the program it discussed and adopted the basic material and draft conclusions on the implementation of the stands of the 11th LCY Congress on all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It was stressed in the discussion that thanks to broad activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist forces and all working people and citizens of our country the orientations and the stands of the 11th congress were successfully implemented and visible results attained in the socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an integral function of socialist self-management.

The defense potential of our society and the ideopolitical unity and the professional, material-technical and combat capability of the SFRY Armed Forces have risen. The tasks imposed by the present situation and the need further to develop and strengthen our defense and protection were pointed out. The activities in this field should also be permeated by the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

It was decided that Nikola Ljubovic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, should read the introductory report at the of the LCY Central Committee session.

The Presidium discussed the information about the preparations for the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia. The session pointed out the need for even more comprehensive incorporation and involvement of all our working people and of the entire working class in organizations of associated labor in the preparations for the congress of self-managers in which particular efforts must be invested by organs and organizations of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces of our society.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

AU211705 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 81 p 7

[B.T. report]

[Text] The population's civil defense is gaining more and more in importance, understanding and equipment. However, where this has not yet been done, it is important to develop awareness about the importance and indispensability of civil defense.

A mass and rather high level of civil defense has been achieved with what we have at our disposal.

These are three statements, and at the same time also an impetus to make even greater efforts to prepare the population to protect itself in every situation. This was said at yesterday's session of the Federal Council for Defense chaired by Col Gen Ivan Miskovic.

The session also discussed what has been done and what should be done to train the masses of the people. Let us recall the opinion expressed that in our system of national defense, everybody has his place in civil defense. Precisely in the local communities, it was stressed, the work of reserve officers in assisting and developing the concept of the population's civil defense is of extraordinary importance.

However, there also are weaknesses that must be quickly and effectively removed. The actions "Nothing Must Surprise Us" and "United in Defense" that were successful, demonstrated that precisely at that time people wanted to supply themselves with the prescribed civil defense equipment, but were unable to buy it because supplies had failed.

CROATIAN COMMUNISTS DISCUSS DEFENSE STUDIES

LD212311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Jan (TANJUG)--The study of all-people's defense, which was founded at the faculty of political sciences in Zagreb in 1975, has so far produced good results and affirmed itself as a factor of socialization of defense and protection. This was emphasized at the session of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection today in Zagreb. At the session particular emphasis was placed on the need to adopt a long-term development program for such study.

The commission members called for broader discussion on study by all competent factors in the republic and emphasized that the teaching plan and program need to be brought into line with studies and faculties of all-people's defense in the whole country, which is in progress just now. It was emphasized that study must be aimed at teaching the whole system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and not primarily at training for military tasks and duties. Those taking part in the discussion agreed that the arrival for studies and employment of trained students needs to be organized socially and coordinated with the society's plan needs.

As was said, students from all our republics and provinces enroll for such study, but it was also pointed out that the regional representation of students needs to be made more even.

It was also emphasized at the session that in the context of planning the development of all-people's defense for the next period, organizations of associated labor and other self-management organizations and communities ought to plan the necessary number of cadres who will study all-people's defense.

There was also discussion of the possibility of the self-management linking of the institute for all-people's defense and social self-protection and the study of all-people's defense with a view to more intensive scientific and research work in this sphere by these institutions.

Discussing issues relating to the adoption of a new republican law on all-people's defense the commission concluded that in the next 2 months a wide-ranging discussion should take place in League of Communists Municipal Conference commissions and committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as in SAWP municipal committees. These united and coordinated standpoints from the municipalities and communities of municipalities will then be discussed at the commission and (?other) organs, and proposals will be forwarded for the discussion of the draft law.

It was also pointed out that the relevant municipal organs in sociopolitical organizations must be more involved in the discussion on the new law in local communities to represent the question of all-people's defense as adequately as possible.

RIBICIC SEES 'NO CONDITIONS FOR DISSIDENTS'

AU212024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] Speaking at the program session of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenija in Ljubljana, Mitja Ribicic discussed among other things the requests to publish dissident journals in our country, RAZILAZENJE in Slovenia and JAVNOST in Serbia. Correspondent Relja Atanasijevic reports:

As regards the request to publish a new literary journal in Slovenia, Ribicic said that request expresses an obvious aspiration to create the means for political struggle against our self-managing democracy. That aspiration has been expressed in the most pronounced manner in the journal's article by Taras Kermavner entitled "Who Is Guilty." Kermavner has named the journal RAZILAZENJE, as representative of some group of a united battle front against all forms of totalitarianism and as a school of working [word indistinct].

Having recalled that Taras Kermavner was one of the signatories of the request to publish the journal JAVNOST, which the SAWP of Serbia sharply rejected, Mitja Ribicic said that the aspirations to organize autonomous opposition political activities in our self-managing society are ludicrous. There are no conditions for dissidents in our country now, Ribicic pointed out, and added: Dissidents are a typical product of bloc struggles between the East and West. Dissidents are primarily (?tools) in the struggles [words indistinct] and, as much as they can, they play a greater or lesser role in them. For that reason, even those, for instance Djilas, who would like to be dissidents and who even proclaim themselves dissidents, are left hanging in a void.

BRIEFS

OIL SHALE DISCOVERY--At the end of last year, experts of the Skopje Geological Institute discovered large reserves, some 450 million tons, of easily ignited oil shale near the villages of Plesevica and Donji Stubol. Geologists have now begun exploring the region near the village of Beljakovica, near Kumanovo, where certain quantities of oil shale were established. The calorific value of the oil shale discovered in Macedonia, according to experts' claims, is on the average 4,186 joules. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 81 p 9 AU]